

YEAR BOOK

WEST PAKISTAN

1967

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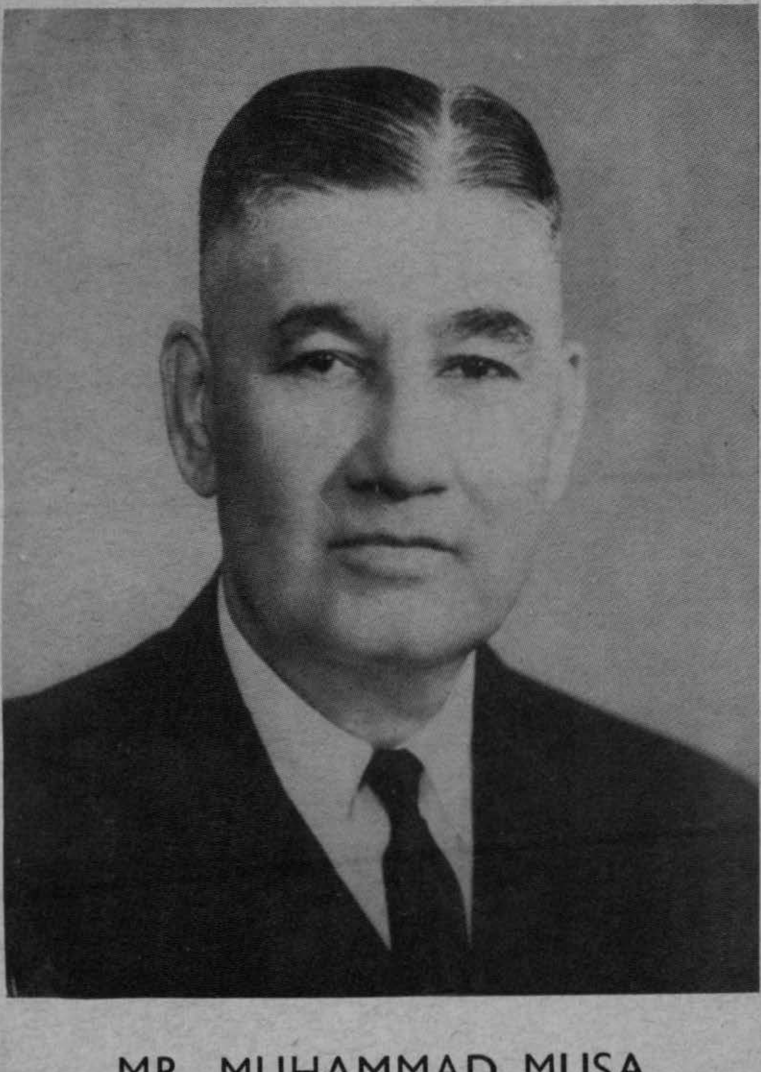
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The West Pakistan Year Book has been regularly published since after the Integration in 1955. The present is the twelvth issue of the Year Book, in which an attempt has been made to give as much factual information as possible about the progress and development achieved during the year 1967 by the various Government Departments and Agencies.

While we hope that our readers find the Year Book useful and informative, we welcome, and shall be grateful for any suggestion which they might like to offer for improving its future editions.

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Introduction

Lying between 24 and 37 degrees North, and 61 and 75 degrees East, West Pakistan presents great variations in climate. colour and landscape. From the snow covered peaks in the North, many of them touching 25,000 ft., the landscape gradually slopes down southward, till it culminates in the low lands and marshes of the Indus delta region and the Arabian sea coast.

A panoramic view of the country will include lofty mountains ; lush-green valleys ; gold colour stretches of the great wheat-land of the Indus plain and the intricate net-work of canals and irrigation channels feeding it ; barren sun burnt hills, rent by huge chasms and gorges ; and vast stretches of deserts and plains merging with the Rajputana desert towards the East, and constituting, perhaps, the most arid territory in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent.

The Province is bordered by the Sinkiang Province of China, and a stretch of Afghanistan in the north-west ; the disputed State of Jammu and Kashmir in the north ; East Punjab and Rajasthan and Gujrat States of the Indian Union in the east ; Iran in the south-west ; and the Arabian Sea in the south ; where it has a coastline of about 610 miles.

The area now comprising West Pakistan Province, constituted before Independence in 1947, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Baluchistan and the Punjab, all included in British India. In addition, there were a number of Princely States including Kalat, Lasbela, Khairpur, Bahawalpur etc., all of which in October, 1955 were merged in a single administrative unit, under the name of West Pakistan.

The Province has an area of over 310,403 square miles. According to the 1961 census, its population is 4,28,80,000. The population (per square mile) ranges between 6 per square mile in the arid Kalat region to over 550 in the Lahore and Multan Divisions. The urban population in the whole of West Pakistan is over 16 per cent. Muslims form some 97 per cent of the total population.

A recent geological survey of the Province has shown that the Province is rich in antimony, asbestos, barytes, beryl, chromite, coal, copper ores, flourspar, grass-sand laterites, iron ore, magnesite, manganese, phlogophite, phosphatics, potash and magnesium salts, quartz crystals and vermiculite,

Deposits of iron ore have been discovered at various places in West Pakistan, particularly in the Mianwali, Sargodha and Attock districts and in the Chitral State.

Great advances have been made in the production of petroleum and natural gas. The natural gas from *Sui*, which ranks amongst the world's biggest gas-fields, is bringing about a silent revolution in the economy of the Province. The Province has also the largest chromite deposits in the world.

Besides exporting cotton of the finest variety, West Pakistan is a potential producer of wool, hides and skins, and textile goods, demand for which in the world market has considerably increased in recent times. Likewise, sports and surgical goods, manufactured in Sialkot and some other towns, are important foreign-exchange earners for the country. Efforts are also being made to organise export of handicrafts, including pottery, camel skin products and wood and lacquer work.

The Province of West Pakistan has remained a geographical, historical, and socio-economic entity from times immemorial. The archaeological finds at *Moen-jo-daro*, Harappa, Taxila and elsewhere bear this out in ample measure.

Long before the establishment of Muslim rule in India, Muslim *sufis* and saints from Bokhara, Iran, Ghazni, Baghdad, Damascus, and other centres of Islamic learning and culture, had started coming to West Pakistan in order to preach and propagate Islam. In fact, Arab trading communities had already been established along the Arabian Sea Coast, and on the banks of the Indus right upto *Uch* and Multan, long before Muhammad Bin Qasim, conquered Sind.

After the advent of Muslim rule West Pakistan had remained an administrative unity, with slight marginal adjustments at one time or the other to suit political convenience, till the British rulers chose to split it up into separate provincial entities to further the ends of an alien-rule policy and convenience.

The rich historical, cultural and linguistic background of the Province is, however, such that no democratic and national Government can afford to ignore it. *Kafis*, couplets and *dohas* of regional language poets such as Bulley Shah, Sultan Bahu, Shah Hussain, Khawaja Farid, Rahman Baba, Khushhal Khan Khattak, Shah Latif Bhittai, and Sachal Sarmast, have almost an identical message to give, and have a common emotional, aesthetic, cultural, artistic, and ideological approach to life, which knits the people living in the different parts of the Province, into one homogeneous whole.

And that perhaps is one of the reasons why the integrated Province has made tremendous strides in the various fields of development activity undertaken by it after 1955.

Not only this, the Province has also achieved, since integration, a degree of administrative cohesion, cultural and emotional unity, and a much quicker pace for advancement and prosperity, that the Nation can be well proud of.

Public Service Commission

It is of importance for the health of the society that justice should not only be done, but that it should, manifestly and undoubtedly, be seen to be done. Public Service Commission have been brought into existence in order to give practical and concrete form to this principle. It acquires added importance in a developing state where the responsibility of developing the society mainly and basically rests on the Government, and the services.

Public Service Commissions not only ensure that best available persons are selected for various responsible positions in the Government departments but also create confidence in the public about the merits of the selection. The Constitution has provided not only for this function, but it has also laid down that the Commission should act as a custodian of the rights of the civil servants and to ensure that the questions of service conditions, promotions etc., are decided equitably with full justice.

It is a well known fact that the concept of law and order administration has gradually given way to the concept of development administration. This has brought about a tremendous expansion in the machinery of administration and, consequently, a relative increase in the work-load of the Commission. The work-load of the Commission has multiplied manifold not only in quantity but also in variety. The Commission are required to handle the recruitment, promotion and other service matters of a host of departments dealing with diverse activities of the Government.

In a developing country, like Pakistan, the entire responsibility for development devolves on Government and consequently it is of paramount importance that the best available persons are selected for various jobs in the Government, since the efficient running of the administration depends on the quality of the manpower employed in the Government. The Commission have done their best to select the best available persons for various posts and have also tried to ensure as far as it is possible, that the Government servants are given a just and fair deal in order to avoid any frustration amongst them. A sense of insecurity and frustration in the minds of Government servants can have extremely adverse effect on the efficiency of the administration and the Commission have done their best to keep the Government servants contented and satisfied.

The main work assigned to the Commission (*i*) in terms of Article 180 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, subject to the West Pakistan Public Service Commission (Limitation of Functions) Regulations, 1957 and (*ii*) Orders issued by the Governor of West Pakistan under Article 186 of the Constitution, is :—

(1) to tender advice on Service/Recruitment Rules;

(2) to hold competitive examinations for recruitment to Civil services/posts;

(3) to hold departmental examinations for certain services pertaining to the former Sind area;

(4) to hold *viva voce* (interviews) of candidates for appointment to various services/posts;

(5) to tender advice in disciplinary matters (including proposals for reduction in ordinary pensions and withholding of additional pensions);

(6) to determine suitability of officers for promotion or transfer from one service/post to another service/post etc;

(7) to tender advice on any other cases affecting conditions of service of Government servants which may be specifically referred; and

(8) to tender advice on proposals for the retirement of all Gazetted Civil servants, under Article 178(4) (*a*) of the Constitution.

Service and Recruitment Rules :

The Commission have been constantly and actively engaged, for many years, in drafting and framing the service rules in order to ensure a just deal to the Government servants and protect their legitimate rights. The Commission are gratified to note that several hundred sets of service rules have been notified, thereby laying down the fundamentals to be followed for recruitment, promotions etc., in respect of those services/posts. This would go a long way to facilitate the work connected with service conditions of Government servants.

Competitive Examinations :

The Commission have been constantly holding the competitive examinations for various services in order to draw best available talent for public services and these examinations have been on the increase due to the enlarged territorial jurisdiction and increase in literacy. The number of candidates competing in such examinations has multiplied manifold.

Recruitment through selection as a result of viva voce :

The Commission are continuously holding interviews for recruitment to the various posts advertised by them and interviewed about 3011 candidates in the year 1966. The full Commission sit for interviews for recruitment to Class I posts and they sit in panels for recruitment to Class II posts. The Commission held interviews at various centres in West Pakistan in order to avoid inconvenience to the candidates from far flung areas. The Commission have held interviews apart Lahore, at Peshawar, Karachi, Abbottabad and Hyderabad.

Disciplinary Cases :

The Commission were consulted by the Government in as many as 39 disciplinary cases including stoppage of increments, reduction in ordinary pension or withholding of special additional pension of the Government servants, in the year 1966. These cases absorb considerable time of the Commission because the Commission have to go through the record of the cases very minutely, have to examine both the facts and legal issues involved in the cases and to advise the Government whether the conclusions drawn by the Enquiry Officers are justified and the punishment proposed by the departments, is commensurate with the nature and extent of the alleged offence.

Cases of Promotions/Transfers :

Number of such cases has also substantially increased. The Commission considered 1471 officers under this head during the year 1966. The Commission have to check these cases with reference to the integrated seniority lists and in the light of Government policies which have been laid down to protect the interests of persons of various regions.

Miscellaneous References on Service Questions and Conditions of Service of Government Servants :

The Commission had to deal with a variety and increased number of such references, both in individual cases and in cases of general nature. Service problems have increased and become more complex because of the increased and multiplication of governmental functions.

The following table gives the nature and volume of work done by the Commission during the year 1966:—

(1)	Number of examinations held ...	9
(2)	Number of candidates examined ...	906
(3)	Number of applications received in response to advertisements ...	8049
(4)	Stop-gap appointments considered pending advertisement	1192

(5) Number of officers considered for promotion/transfer/ confirmation etc ... 1471

(6) Number of persons considered for recruitment without advertisement ... 161

(7) Number of disciplinary cases ... 39

(8) Recruitment/Service Rules cases (including amendments) 437

(9) Cases of miscellaneous nature ... 101

(10) Cases of retirement on completion of 25 years service ... 2

(11) Number of candidates interviewed ... 3011

The Commission are adviser to the Government and their advice is not binding on the Government but the convention is that this advice is generally accepted. The Government have been quite anxious to reduce the cases of disagreement with the Commission. The Government have also constituted a special cabinet sub-committee to look into the irregularities reported by the Commission and to follow them up with the various administrative departments. It would go a long way towards ensuring a fair deal to the Government servants and thus avoiding a sense of frustration and insecurity in them.

Finance

The Development Programme for 1966-67 was Rs. 190.37 crores (Gross) and Rs. 180.37 crores (Net). The Revised Estimates for 1966-67 is anticipated at Rs. 154.68 crores.

The gross provision for 1967-68 Development Programme is of the order of Rs. 218 crores. The net development programme after taking into account the anticipated shortfall is estimated at Rs. 197 crores. This programme is to be financed as under :—

		Rs.
Provincial Contribution	...	63.01 crores
Central Assistance	...	79.22 ,,
Foreign Assistance	...	54.77 ,,
Total (Net)	...	197.00 ,,

The table below indicates the sectoral allocations that constitute the Development Programme for 1967-68 :—

		(Figures in lacs of Rupees).
Water & Power	...	81,77.11
Agriculture	...	29,69.28
Physical Planning & Housing	...	11,63.22
Industries, Fuel & Minerals	...	15,91.23
Education and Training	...	13,61.60
Health	...	8,42.03
Transport & Communication (Including Railways)	...	44,44.58
Social Welfare & Manpower	...	1,11.92
Rural Works Programme	...	10,00.00
Lump sum provision for Quetta & Kalat Divisions	...	1,25.00
Gross Total	...	2,17,87.97
Less Shortfall	...	—21,00.00
Net Total	...	1,96,87.97

The following table shows the comparison of regional allocation in the development programme for 1966-67 and the development programme for 1967-68 :—

Region		Budget 1966-67.	Budget 1967-68.
		(in crores of rupees)	
Former N.W.F.P.	...	12.38	14.41
Former Punjab	...	47.48	59.52
Former Bahawalpur	...	1.99	3.32
Former Sind	...	27.52	28.23
Former Baluchistan	...	3.17	7.24
Karachi Area	...	11.36	10.78
Frontier Regions	...	1.57	3.19
Provincial Schemes	...	82.90	91.19
Unallocated provision	...	2.00	

Provincial Schemes :

Schemes which cannot be identified with any particular area, are known as Provincial Schemes. If, however, the allocation for Provincial Schemes is also broken up and included in regional allocations, the total allocation for each region will be substantially higher than that shown in the above table. Since the Provincial schemes are not strictly related to the development of any particular region, their allocation has been shown for the Province as a whole. The Budget Estimate for Provincial Schemes for the year 1966-67 is Rs. 82.90 crores and Rs. 91.19 crores for the year 1967-68. The allocation for Provincial Schemes has increased from Rs. 46.66 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 91.19 crores in 1967-68, indicating a rise of Rs. 95.43 per cent.

Works Programme :

Rural Works Programme was introduced in West Pakistan in 1963 with the aim of narrowing economic gap between the urban and rural areas of the country by providing intensive schemes in the rural area.

In order to give the maximum benefit to the rural population of the Province an amount of Rs. 10.00 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimates 1967-68 against the provision of Rs. 5.00 crores for 1966-67.

Reorganisation of Treasuries at Gujranwala and Khairpur :

The West Pakistan Government has decided to reorganise the treasuries at Gujranwala and Khairpur into pay and accounts offices with effect from 1st July, 1967. These offices will, however, continue to perform all the functions of the treasuries, in addition to the responsibility for the audit and accounting of all claims rising in the said district. They will also maintain the Provident Fund and deal with all questions concerning pension of the officers and staff posted in the districts of Khairpur and Gujranwala. Local audit of all the Government institutions will also be conducted by the pay offices.

If the experiment proves successful in these two districts, it will be gradually extended throughout the West Pakistan.

Revenue

Land Administration :

The Board of Revenue, West Pakistan, is the executive Head of the Revenue Administration in the Province, exercising general superintendence and control over all revenue officers; the supervising agency for proper and adequate training of revenue staff, at all levels; the Chief Advisor to Government, for formulation of policies on land revenue, land management, agrarian and colonization matters; an expert body for making rules and prescribing uniform standards for governing and regulating the disposal of revenue matters and the powers and duties of revenue officers; and the highest revenue Court, with appellate and revisionary jurisdiction and exercising the same control and supervision over the subordinate revenue courts, as the High Court exercises in respect of Civil and Criminal Courts.

The functions and responsibilities of the Board of Revenue involve administration of a large number of Land Laws.

To achieve uniformity and to remove disparities in the different Units, the unification of the existing Land Administration Laws has been undertaken in the past few years. The position of the more important Land Laws has been reviewed in the succeeding paragraphs.

Land Revenue :

The Land Revenue Laws are the most important of the Land Administration Laws and govern the maintenance of the record-of-rights and the assessment and collection of land revenue. The West Pakistan Land Revenue Bill, 1965, aims at the unification of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, and the Sind Land Revenue Code, 1879. As a major achievement, it provides for conferment of proprietory rights on the land-holders in the former Sind, whose limited rights approximate to the status of "grantees" of State lands in the former Punjab. The Provincial Assembly was proceeding apace with the second reading of the Bill, which is expected to be passed in the Autumn Winter Session, before the close of the year, 1967.

Tenancy :

A Bill for amendment and consolidation of the Tenancy Laws, *viz*, the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887; the NWF Tenancy Act, 1950, and the Sind Tenancy Act, 1950, has been drafted. It has been referred to a Committee appointed by the Council of Ministers.

Colonization of Government lands :

In order to provide for a law, on uniform basis, for the grant and administration of State lands, the Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) (West Pakistan Amendment) Bill, 1966 was introduced in the Assembly, for extending the Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Act, 1912, to the whole of the Province, the Bill was considered by the Standing Committee on Revenue on 18th May, 1967. As the proposed law is intended to be enforced after the West Pakistan Land Revenue Bill has been passed, it was decided by the Standing Committee that consideration of the Colonization of Government Land Bill should be deferred, till the unified law on Land Revenue has been promulgated.

Acquisition of Land :

An Amending Bill has heen drafted for bringing about important amendments and improvements in the administration of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The draft Bill is being scrutinised, in consultation with the Law Department.

Court of Wards :

A Bill for amendment and consolidation of the laws on Court of Wards, as presently in force in the various Regions, has been drafted and is being finalized; in consultation with the Law Department.

Alienation of Land & Rural Credit :

To protect the interest of agriculturists, Agrarian Laws are already in force, in some of the integrating Units, which place restrictions on the alienation of agricultural land. In order to preserve agricultural economy and to afford protection to petty zamindars, against unscrupulous creditors, it was considered necessary that suitable checks be placed on the alienation of agricultural land, where relationship of the debtor and creditor existed. The West Pakistan Alienation of Land and Rural Credit Bill, 1965, was approved by the Standing Committee on Revenue on 16th May, 1966, and is pending consideration with the Provincial Assembly.

Redemption and Restitution of Mortgaged Land :

The West Pakistan Redemption and Restitution of Mortgaged Lands Act, 1964, provides a cheap and speedy remedy, for redemption of mortgages of land not exceeding 50 years or the principal money secured by which does not exceed Rs. 5,000.00. It also provides for restitution of usufructuary mortgages of not less than 20 years old or of less than 20 years the period whereof has expired without, payment of mortgage money.

Usury :

Of the other legislative measures, to check the menace of usury and to afford protection to debtors, the West Pakistan Usurious Loans Ordinance,

1959, limited the maximum interest chargeable to 7½% simple interest, in the case of secured debts and 12½%, per annum, on unsecured debts. The licensing of money-lenders and regularisation of accounts is provided for under the West Pakistan Money-Lenders' Ordinance, 1960. It also prescribes penalties for malpractices by unscrupulous money-lenders charging higher rates of interest; making false entries and molesting their debtors. These are now penal offence cognizable by the Police and punishable, in some cases, with imprisonment, which may extend to six months. Under the West Pakistan Relief of Indebtedness Ordinance, 1960, a landowner, tenant or village artizan or a debtor whose total assets do not exceed Rs. 5,000.00, enjoys immunity from arrests, and exemption of houses and certain other property from attachment or sale.

Pre-emption :

In regard to the unification of the Laws on Pre-emption, it was decided to defer consideration of the Bill, till the unified laws on Land Revenue, Tenancy, Alienation of Land and Colonization, are passed by the Provincial Assembly.

Court Fees :

A Bill has been drafted for rationalization of Court Fees and for conversion of the rates into decimal coinage. It has been referred to a Committee appointed by the Council of Ministers, for detailed examination.

Stamp :

The rates of Stamp duty have been rationalized and converted into decimal coinage, under the Stamp (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1964.

Settlement

Settlement Operations are undertaken by the Revenue Department with a view to (*i*) revising records of rights and (*ii*) reassessment of land revenue. During the years 1965-67, settlement operations remained in progress in a number of districts of the Province. The following districts were being settled simultaneously :-

1. D.I. Khan.
2. Lasbela.
3. Kalat.
4. Quetta (Punjpai Tehsil).
5. Loralai (Bori & Musakhel Tehsil).
6. De-excluded Area of D.G. Khan.
7. Merged Areas of Hazara.
8. Sheikhupura.
9. Kohat.

Settlement Operations will continue during the next financial year in the above mentioned areas except Merged Areas of Hazara and D.I. Khan districts where settlement work would be completed on 30th November, 1967 and 31st January, 1968 respectively. However, one more district namely, Chagai of Quetta Division will be taken up in the year 1967-68. Necessary provision has been made through Schedule of New Expenditure.

The entire Kalat Division is un-settled and un-surveyed. The Land Revenue system is very intricate and is different in each district, sub-division, tehsil and even revenue circle. In order to bring this division at par with other settled parts of the Province, settlement operations were first started in Kalat district in the year 1961. They are still in progress. Dhadar tehsil of Kachhi district and Jhal Magsi area of Dhag sub-division of Kalat district have been settled.

Lasbela district previously formed part of Kalat division. The conditions in this district are exactly the same as prevailing in Kalat division. The Survey Department has been deputed to assist the Settlement staff in survey and measurement work and it is hoped that the work will be completed within the shortest possible time.

Settlement Officer, Quetta is working under a phased programme settling one tehsil after the other. The settlement of Barkan Chaman and Kohlu tehsils and Mari Bugti areas has been completed. Settlement Operations are now in progress in Panjpai, Bori and Musakhel tehsils after the operations in the tehsils in hand are completed, he will take up Fort Sandaman and Kakar Khorasan tehsils. The Settlement Operations will also start in Chagai district during this year.

There are large number of areas which are un-settled and those, which are settled, but are waiting for re-settlement as their term has expired. The Board of Revenue has prepared a comprehensive programme for their settlement and they will be taken up turn by turn, subject to the availability of funds.

Natural Calamities

The appointment of the Member (Revenue), Board of Revenue was notified by Government, as Relief Commissioner, for the Province. His functions include the provision of relief in natural calamities, like flood, fire, locust, famine and earthquake. In the areas threatened or affected by a calamity, the powers of the Relief Commissioner are extensive. He can requisition the services of Government officials and has power to direct any person to abstain from a certain act or to take order with regard to property in his possession. With a view to co-ordinate the activities relating to the provision of relief and the construction of Flood Protection Works, the Relief Commissioner is also ex-officio Chairman of the West Pakistan Flood Commission.

It is obvious that no compensation is possible against major calamities. Relief and succour is, however, provided to the victims, from funds provided for the purpose. In case of need, the grant is supplemented from the West Pakistan Governor's Relief Fund of which the Governor is the Chairman and the Member (Revenue), Vice Chairman.

A resume of the more important calamities, during the year 1966-67, is given in the succeeding paragraphs :—

Floods :

The advent of floods in the year 1966 was rather late. In September, 1966, the Ravi at Jassar, the Chenab at Marala and the Sutlej at Gandasinghwala attained dangerous levels. The Chenab was, at one time, carrying a flow of about 6 lac cusecs ; while the Ravi had about two lac cusecs.

During the year 1966, Sialkot, Lahore, Sheikhupura, Jhang, Rawalpindi, D.I. Khan, and Gujrat districts were affected by heavy floods. More than 1,000 villages were affected ; about 83,296 acres cropped area and 10,198 maunds of foodgrains were destroyed.

The Bahawalnagar District was also affected by flood water, from the river Ghaggar (India). It was successfully diverted towards the Cholistan. However, it resulted in the collapse of more than 300 huts and damage to the standing crops, en-route.

The following grant was provided to the sufferers, in the aforesaid calamities :—

(*i*) Gratuitous Relief	Rs. 8.95 lacs.
(*ii*) Taccavi	Rs. 10 lacs. (including 4.50 lacs interest-free).

Towards the end of July, 1966, the Leh Nullah was suddenly in spate and the low-lying areas of Rawalpindi and suburbs were, inundated. The worst sufferers were the J & K refugees, who were living near the Leh bridge. Gratuitous Relief was allocated to the sufferers at Rs. 100/- per house or jhugi, collapsed. In addition, the Azad Kashmir Government also contributed an additional amount of Rs. 500/- to each family, for their permanent rehabilitation.

On account of unusually heavy rains and storms, in March, 1967, parts of the Peshawar and Karachi Divisions were seriously affected. In the low-lying area of Karachi, over 3,500 Jhuggis collapsed. In addition, the authorities were faced with the permanent rehabilitation of some 5,500 Jhuggi-dwellers, who had to be moved from the bed of the Lyari river. In the Peshawar District, 12 persons lost their life ; 307 cattle were drowned or lost and over 26,000 houses were damaged or demolished.

A relief grant of Rs. 50,000/- was allocated to the Karachi Division, in addition to Rs. 50,000/- from the Governor's Relief Fund. In the Peshawar Division, an amount of Rs. 5.73 lacs was allocated, in addition to Rs. 1.50 lacs from the Governor's Relief Fund.

Drought and Scarcity :

Near-famine conditions prevailed in the desert area of Tharparkar and Sanghar districts, in the Hyderabad Division. An amount of Rs. 4 lacs from the Governor's Relief Fund, in addition to a grant of Rs. 50,000/- by the Government and Rs. 4.50 lacs as Taccavi was allocated.

Earthquakes:

Following the earthquake which rocked Bar-Khan in January/February, 1966, tremors of severe intensity, rocked the Duki Tehsil of the Loralai district, on the 2nd August, 1966. The worst affected areas were the Duki-Yhumbaz, Thal, Hazara Sher, Ismail Shehr, Yaru, Shah Jahan and Gumbaz.

An amount of Rs. 1,70,000/- was allocated for setting up Relief Camps, distribution of free food ; as compassionate grant to the bereaved families and for loss of cattle and repairs to, or re-construction of the houses, damaged or demolished.

Rain Storm in Karachi:

Karachi was flooded by unprecedented rains which fell almost continuously, from the 24th July, 1967 to 27th July, 1967. It surpassed all previous records. The rivulets, notably the Lyari, overflowed the low-lying areas and the high tide in the sea stopped the flow of the flood water and aggravated the situation. At several places, the water was 3 to 7 feet deep; in parts of the Shershah Colony, it rose from 8 to 12 feet.

As a result, 30 persons lost their life, more than 30,000 families were rendered homeless and over 12,000 Jhuggis and a number of old multi-storey structures collapsed. The marooned persons were shifted to safer places, and 106 Relief Centres were set up by the Karachi Administration. The Army, the Navy and the Air Force joined in the rescue operations. A total amount of Rs. 12,20,000/- including a grant of Rs. 5 lacs by the President of Pakistan, from the President's Relief Fund, was being distributed, mainly, to the Jhuggi-dwellers, whose huts were washed away. Inocculation and vaccination Centres were set up by the Health Department and measures taken for the prevention of disease. The Relief operations were supervised by the Relief Commissioner, West Pakistan and the worst affected areas were visited by the President ; the Governor and the Ministers.

Rain Havoc in the Hyderabad Division:

The heavy rains in the last week of July and first week of August, 1967 also damaged parts of the Hyderabad Division. The preliminary estimates indicated that a large number of huts were damaged or collapsed, in the low-lying areas. There were also reports of damage to crops and cattle from Badin and Tando Muhammad Khan and other areas. The damage was extensive in the Thatta district, particularly, in the Shah Bunder Sub-Division and in the parts of the Thatta Sub-Division.

The Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. one lac for the rain affected in the Thatta and the Hyderabad Districts in addition to Rs. one lac for Hyderabad City. Recently, the Relief Commissioner requested the Finance Department, for an additional allocation of Rs. one lac, to meet the requirements of immediate relief, in the Thatta District. In addition to the grant of monetary relief 300 tons of W.F.P. wheat has been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner, Hyderabad Division, for free distribution to sufferers in the Hyderabad and the Thatta District. The affected parts of the Hyderabad and Thatta Districts have since been declared as calamity-affected area and the Relief Commissioner, West Pakistan, delegated his powers to the Commissioner/Deputy Commissioners concerned.

To meet the situation created by the prolonged drought, the Central Government obtained 7,300 tons of wheat, under the World Food Programme and distributed it to the old infirm and destitute persons, who had suffered from drought or floods. Another consignment of 9,000 metric tons was also obtained and is being distributed in the affected areas of Karachi, Hyderabad and Peshawar Divisions. The distribution is made on special Ration Cards, under the supervision of the officers of the Revenue and the Food Department.

Planning and Development

Various Nation Building Departments submit their schemes to this Department, which are examined in the light of policies and priorities laid down by the Central Government. The Department also undertakes Economic Research and keeps a watch over the progress of projects. It acts as an agency for liaison between the provincial Departments and Central Ministries/Agencies on development matters. It also provides statistics to the provincial Nation Building Departments/Agencies for their guidance in policy making.

The Planning and Development Department consists of the following:—

1. Planning and Economic Wing.
2. Projects Wing.

A Transport Cell has also been created recently to work on a comprehensive Transport Plan for West Pakistan.

Planning and Economic Wing:

The Planning and Economic Wing works in close collaboration with the sponsoring agencies involved in the preparation of development projects and thus serves as an Advisory Body for drawing up programmes initially.

The projects which are prepared by the sponsoring departments on prescribed form namely PC-I are appraised by this Wing to see the feasibility of the proposal in relation to financial and physical resources. The report of the appraisal of the project is then submitted to the Provincial Development Working Party if the cost of the scheme is more than 10 lacs, for approval. The schemes which cost less than Rs. 10 lacs, their sanctions are accorded by the Administrative Secretaries themselves. However, schemes costing more than Rs. 10 lacs but less than Rs. 50 lacs are approved by the Provincial Development Working Party, while the schemes costing more than Rs. 50 lacs are sent with the recommendation of the Provincial Development Working Party for approval to the National Economic Council through Central Development Working Party. The Provincial Development Working Party is headed by the Additional Chief Secretary (Development). During the year 1966-67 the Planning and Economic Wing placed a total number of 387 schemes before the Provincial Development Working Party for consideration. Out of which 252

schemes were approved, 82 schemes were rejected and 53 were deferred for want of further information.

Formulation of Annual Development programmes :

In the formulation of Annual Development programmes this Wing plays a vital role. It ensures that the policies of the approved development plans are duly reflected in the Annual Development programmes, and assists in determining priorities for various development activity. It also gives due consideration to the funds utilizing capacity viz-a-viz physical achievements of the Sectors at the time of allocation of funds for the next year.

The Annual Development Programme for 1967-68 which was finalized this year involved an expenditure of Rs. 197 crores net as against the revised estimates of Rs. 154.68 crores of the last financial year. The individual sectors development programmes were finalized in accordance with the revised priorities approved by the National Economic Council. Greater attention was given to the projects which could contribute rapid growth as compared to the projects of long gestation period, in Agriculture and Water and Power Sections.

In the Industrial Sector, the object was to balance and modernise existing units and to ensure maximum utilization of existing capacity.

The overall policy was to complete the projects which were at a fairly advanced stage of implementation so that the time lag between investment and production is minimized. A summary of the funds allocated to each individual sectors is given below:—

Sector.		*Allocation in Rs. crores.*
Agriculture	...	29.69
Water	...	49.76
Power	...	32.60
Industries	...	15.91
Transport and Communications	...	44.47
Physical Planning and Housing	...	11.63
Education	...	13.62
Health	...	8.42
Social Welfare and Manpower	...	1.12
Works Programme	...	10.00
Block provision	...	1.25
Total	...	218.47
Less shortfalls	...	21.00
Net total	...	197.47

The special feature of this year planning objective was to concentrate on the projects which would directly or indirectly contribute to the attainment of Food Self-Sufficiency Programme. The major targets for the year 1967-68 in this regard were specified as follows:—

Wheat production	...	54 lac tons
Rice production	...	15 lac tons
Maize production	...	7 lac tons
Cotton production	...	28 lac bales

In order to make the programme a success, the subsidy on the sale of fertilizer, seed and agricultural machinery was allowed to continue this year, in addition to the provision for plant protection measures.

To overcome the scarcity of water and shortage of power, about 39 tube-wells schemes are to be initiated by Irrigation Department in addition to the installation programme of 1720 tube-wells during 1967-68 under SCARP by WAPDA:

In the Power Programme, because of the commissioning of Power units at Lyallpur and Mangla about 266 lac K.W. will be made available during this year. The installation of 4 gas turbines at Shahdara and Kotri will also be completed which will have a total capacity of 0.89 lac K.W.

Fifty per cent of the allocations under the Industries Sector are to be spent on the agriculture oriented industries, namely agriculture-mechanical complex, electrical complex, machine tool factory, fertilizers factories, etc.

Projects Wing:

The main functions of the Projects Wing are as under:—

(*a*) Watching the progress of the projects under execution.

(*b*) Evaluation of the pace of execution of important projects.

(*c*) Evaluation of completed projects to assess the economic benefits actually achieved vis-a-vis those envisaged at the time of their formulation.

(*d*) Evaluation of sectoral and sub-sectoral performance in any given year.

Every three months the executing agencies or the departments concerned send reports on the progress of their projects. A separate report is sent for every project. This report is known as the Quarterly Progress Report and is prepared on a prescribed proforma (PC III Form). The most pertinent information sought in this Report is with regard to the financial and physical progress of projects. Any bottlenecks or problems

encountered in the implementation of a project are also required to be listed in the Report. When these Reports are received by the Projects Wing they are scrutinized and if the physical and financial progress is not according to schedule, the matter is taken up with the department concerned. The Projects Wing also co-ordinates the activities and helps the departments in overcoming bottlenecks or obstacles faced by them in the implementation of their development projects.

The evaluation of projects under execution is not done entirely on the basis of the Quarterly Progress Reports. The Officers of the Projects Wing conduct on-the-spot inspection of on-going schemes and examine their physical and financial progress. They determine whether the quality of work done is satisfactory and that funds are being properly utilized. This also ensures that the Quarterly Progress Reports sent by the departments are factually accurate.

Besides the evaluation of projects during the implementation stage, the Projects Wing undertakes their evaluation after completion. The object is to assess the economic benefits accruing from a project after completion and compare them with the benefits envisaged at the time the scheme was planned and formulated. The purpose of such a study is to determine whether the project had been prepared realistically and whether government money has been put to the most economic use. The Projects Wing also evaluates sectoral and sub-sectoral performance in relation to the Plan targets and the Annual Development Programme.

Another important function of the Projects Wing is to negotiate foreign assistance for projects for the public sector and to watch the rate of its disbursements. For this purpose there is special Foreign Aid Section in the Planning and Development Department.

Technical Assistance Programmes under which services of experts are offered by foregin countries to Pakistan and Fellowships are granted by donor countries for training of experts are also the concern of the Foreign Aid Section of the Planning and Development Department.

In the year ending 30th June, 1967, the Foreign Aid Section of the Planning and Development Department dealt with the following important cases :—

(*i*) Finalization of World Bank assistance for Lahore Water Supply & Sewerage Project being executed by the Lahore Improvement Trust.

(*ii*) Finalization of World Bank assistance for Lahore-Lyallpur and Lahore-Sheikhupura-Khushab Highways.

(*iii*) Finalization of American assistance for Lahore-Multan Highway.

(*iv*) Finalization of American assistance for Salinity Control and Reclamation Project 2-B of Water and Power Development Authority.

(*v*) Finalization of American assistance for the purchase of fertilizers by Agricultural Development Corporation.

(*vi*) Finalization of American assistance for the purchase of steel billets for the private sector.

(*vii*) Finalization of British assistance for electrification of Lahore-Khanewal Section of P. W. R.

(*viii*) Finalization of World Bank assistance for Pakistan Western Railways.

Assistance for many other Projects was also linked up during the year. Under the Technical Assistance Programme the Department has made nominations of 96 officers under the USAID Technical Assistance Programme, 40 officers under the Colombo Plan Technical Assistance Programme, 53 officers under the CENTO Technical Assistance Programme and more than 150 other officers on other Technical Assistance Programmes.

The Planning Wing of the Department has prepared a programme for the attainment of self-sufficiency in food in West Pakistan which was approved by the Governor's Conference in February, 1967. The Projects Wing has now prepared an Implementation Plan for this programme which provides a mechanism for carrying out the programme. It is based on the production targets and input requirements worked out in the food self-sufficiency programme and specifies the responsibilities of the Departments/Agencies concerned with the execution of the programme, time schedule of various activities, an organizational framework and a system of progress reporting. This Plan will help in achieving the targets of self-sufficiency in food.

Frontier Regions (Peshawar and D. I. Khan)

Frontier Regions, States and Tribal Areas of Peshawar and D.I. Khan Divisions including the merged area of Hazara and Mardan Districts are spread over an area of 2719 square miles with a total population of approximately 35,330 laçs persons (1961 census). Out of 1,86,83,000 acres geographical area only 6,73,000 acres are recorded. The total cultivable land is 6,73,000 acres while the remaining 17,37,000 acres are uncultivated including 2,14,446 acres culturable waste which can be turned into a very productive soil if proper irrigation and cheaper reclamation facilities are extended to the area. The principal crops grown in this area are wheat, maize, rice, sugarcane, tobacco, tomato, potato and nearly all types of fruits.

Elevation from sea level varies from 2,500 to 14,000 ft. and the average rainfall ranges from 6 to 40 inches. The soil and climatic conditions are most favourable for raising all kinds of fruits, vegetables and other food cash crops. The developmental and non-developmental schemes sanctioned during the year 1966-67 pertain to the fruit development, control of insect pests and fungal diseases, award of scholarships to deserving tribal students for B.Sc. Agriculture Course. The field staff of the Agriculture Department acquainted the tribal farmers with the scientific agricultural practices induce them to adopt these practices at their lands for obtaining higher per acre yield of crops. Details of the progress achieved under various projects during the year 1966-67 is presented below :—

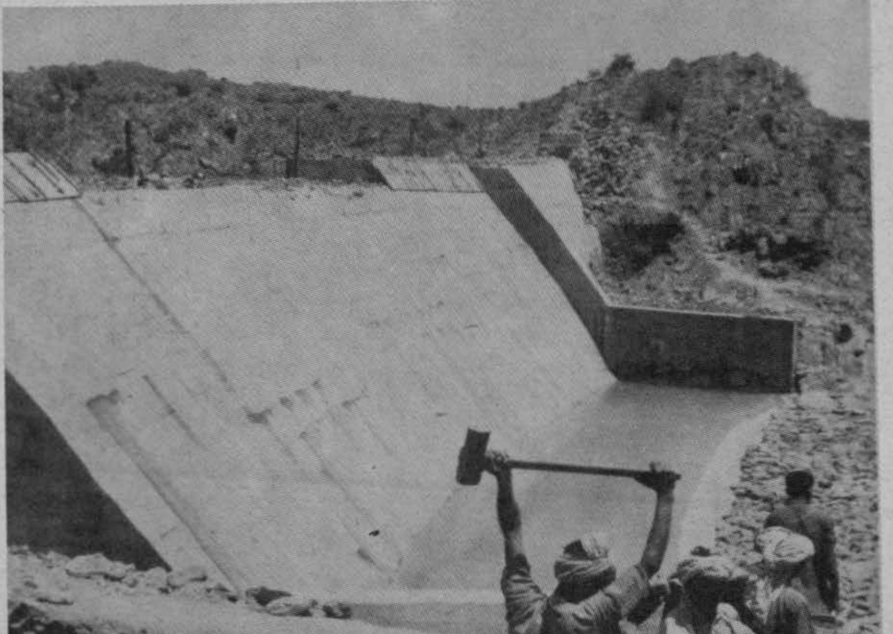
Horticultural Development:

As stated earlier, the soil and climatic conditions of Frontier Region are congenial for fruit growing. The Agriculture Department has, therefore, established 16 Fruit Nursery Farms at suitable places in Tribal areas, as given below. Different fruit plants of recommended varieties are raised and distributed from these nurseries free of cost every year.

The growers are also assisted in laying out and maintenance of fruit orchards on modern lines.



President Muhammad Ayub Khan praying after inaugurating the opening ceremony of DUNGI DAM.



Rati Kasi Dam under construction in Campbellpur district.

Name of the Scheme/Division.	Annual target for raising of fruit plants.	No. of fruit plants raised and distributed.	Remarks
1. Peshawar Division (F.R).			
(1) Scheme for the Establishment of F/Nursery Farm at Rangmahalla (Malakand Agency) ...	16,000	18,321	
(2) Scheme for the Establishment of three fruit plants nurseries and vegetable farms in Dir State ...	48,000	48,668	
(3) Scheme for the Establishment of F/Nursery Farm at Gadoon (Merged area of Mardan Distt.) ...	20,000	22,557	
(4) Scheme for the Establishment of Agril : Farm at Batagram (Merged area of Hazara Distt.) ...	20,000	27,692	
(5) Scheme for the Establishment of Fruit Nursery Farm and fruit drying centre at Chitral ...	20,000	30,199	
(6) Scheme for raising and distributing one lac fruit plants in F/Regions ...	1,00,000	32,285	
(6) Scheme for the Establishment of 3 Fruit N/Farms in Dargai, Swat and Jandool...	60,000	9,621	
D.I. Khan Division (F.R.).			
(1) Scheme for the Establishment of F/N/Farm at Miranshah (North Waziristan) ...	16,000	19,952	
(2) Scheme for the Establishment of F/N/Farm at Paikhel (N. Wazn).	The Scheme was sanctioned and started in 1966-67. In the coming February-March, 20,000 F/plant will be distributed from here.		

Name of the Scheme/Division.	Annual target for raising of fruit plants.	No. of fruit plants raised and distributed.	Remarks
(3) Scheme for the Establishment of F/N/Farm at Wana (S. Wazn.) ...	20,000	34,354	
(4) Scheme for the Establishment of F/N/Farm at Jandola (N. Wazn.)	Both these schemes were sanctioned and started in 1966-67.		
(5) Scheme for the Establishment of F/N/Farm at Darazinda.	In the coming February-March, 20,000 F/Plants will be distributed from each of these Nurseries.		

Scheme for the Control of Insect Pests and Fungal Diseases :

To save the crops, fruits and vegetables from the ravages of insect pests and fungal diseases in the area this scheme was sanctioned jointly for the Tribal Areas of Peshawar and D.I. Khan Divisions during the 2nd Plan period and continued during the 3rd Five Year Plan. The object of the scheme is to spray 2 lacs fruit plants and 40,000 acres of fruit orchards and crops against insect pests and diseases. The progress of which is as given below :—

Sr. No.	*Activity.*	*Progress achieved.*	
1.	No. of fruit plants with area of fruit orchards sprayed against pests and diseases ...	15,46,700 trees	15,467 acres
2.	Area of crops and vegetables sprayed for the control of pests and diseases ...	48,153 acres	
3.	Area of crops fruit orchards and vegetables baited and fumigated against rat and other wild animals...	23,615 acres	
4.	Seed treated for soil and seed borne diseases ...	2,671 mds.	

Scholarships :

This scheme was first of all sanctioned in 1960-61 and continued during the Second plan period. Under this scheme, 32 tribal students now

studying in the Agricultural College at Peshawar were awarded scholarships of Rs. 100/- each during 1966-67, of this 25 students belonged to Tribal Areas of F/Region Peshawar Division and 7 to Tribal Areas of D.I. Khan Division. It is as a result of this scheme that local Agricultural graduates are working in the interior of Tribal Areas.

Agricultural Publicity and Extension Work :

For educating the Tribal growers in the modern Agriculture Practices, the Field Staff of Agriculture Department arranged village level meetings, delivered lectures on Agricultural topics aimed at increasing the farm out-put, gave practical demonstration of improved farm implement and cultural practices of private farms were visited and technical guidance was extended to farmers at the spot. Crops demonstration plots were laid out at farmers land to stress upon them the advantages of improved seeds and chemical fertilizers etc. Brief statistical data of these activities are given below :—

Sr. No.	Activity	Tribal area of Peshawar Division.	Tribal area of D.I. Khan Division.	Total
1.	Demonstration plots of wheat, maize and paddy laid out ...	464	193	657
2.	Horticultural demonstration given ...	540	1,110	1,650
3.	Demonstration given on compost pits ...	250	240	490
4.	Printed Agril. literature distributed ...	6,714	5,140	11,854
5.	Lectures delivered on grow more food subjects	5,125	1,968	6,093
6.	Meetings held with farmers ...	6,333	2,130	8,463
7.	Agril. Film Shows held ...	61	12	73

Budget :

During the year 1966-67, the following amounts were sanctioned for the schemes noted against each. The budget utilized is also given against each Scheme :--

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Budget allotted for 1966-67 (Modified Grant)	Expenditure during 1966-67
		Rs.	Rs.
(1)	Scheme for the establishment of Fruit N/Farm at Rang-mahalla (Malakand Agency) ...	9,750/-	9,204/-
(2)	Scheme for the establishment of 3 fruit & vegetable farms in Dir State ...	24,110/-	24,272/-
(3)	Scheme for the establishment of fruit nursery farm and fruit drying centre at Chitral ...	17,770/-	14,724/-
(4)	Scheme for the establishment of fruit nursery farm Gadoon (Merged area of Mardan District) ...	12,660/-	11,785/-
(5)	Scheme for the establishment of Agril. Farm at Batagram (Merged area of Hazara District) ...	38,720/-	35,350/-
(6)	Scheme for the establishment of 3 fruit nursery farms in Dargai, Swat & Jandool ...	30,030/-	29,732/-
(7)	Scheme for raising distributing of one lakh fruit plants in F/ Region (Kurram Agency) ...	9,000/-	9,000/-
(8)	Scheme for establishment of fruit nursery farm at Miranshah (North Waziristan) ...	9,090/-	9,508/-
(9)	Scheme for establishment of fruit nursery farm at Pai-Khel (North Waziristan) ...	...	...

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Budget allotted for 1966-67 (Modified Grant)	Expenditure during 1966-67
		Rs.	Rs.
(10)	Scheme for establishment of fruit nursery farm at Wana (South Waziristan) ...	7,500/-	7,495/-
(11)	Scheme for the establishment of fruit nursery farm at Derazinda (South Waziristan) ...	8,480/-	8,528/-
(12)	Scheme for the establishment of fruit nursery farm at Jandola (South Waziristan) ...	7,530/-	8,335/-
(13)	Scheme for the control of insect pest and fungal disease in tribal areas (common for both the Divisions) ...	3,00,260/-	2,93,620/-
(14)	Scheme for the award of 32 scholarships to tribal students for B.Sc. Agricultural Course ...	33,000/-	38,100/-

Forestry Sector :

Sanctioned Budget allotment	Modified
Rs. 1,75,660	Rs. 1,82,020

Annual target fixed for the year 1966-67 under the scheme "Afforestation, Soil Conservation, Range Management and Road Side plantation in D.I. Khan Division" was maintenance and protection of 33,189 acres already afforested and 20 miles roadsides already planted. Apart from the maintenance and protection of the above mentioned area, 826 acres have also been resown.

Under the scheme "Setting up 15 Forest Nurseries in Frontier Region of D.I. Khan Division" nursery already raised over 14 acres, 3 kanals and 7 marlas maintained and 2,83,419 plants extracted and distributed.

Under the scheme "Appointment of Divisional Forest Officer for North Waziristan Agency" the staff as was sanctioned for 3rd Plan and employed during 1965-66 kept continued for the purpose of enforcement of Forest conservancy measure and the implementation of development schemes in North Waziristan.

Cattle Breeding :

It is an established fact that majority of the inhabitants in Pakistan live in the villages and earn their livelihood from agricultural resources but the agricultural operations in itself depends upon bullock power. Thus livestock is the most important industry of the country on which other industries like leather, wool and dairy industry depend.

In order to conserve the present livestock wealth of the country by disease control and to raise better type of livestock through improved breeding methods, the Department of Animal Husbandry in Frontier Regions is playing an important role through its various activities as under :—

Veterinary Treatment :

The Department of Animal Husbandry having a net work of 44 Veterinary Hospitals and dispensaries in the Frontier Regions *viz* 14 Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries in F.R. D. I. Khan Division and 30 Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries in F.R. Peshawar Division continued to render free veterinary aid to the livestock owners.

Work done in these Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year 1966-67 is as under :—

	Peshawar Division F. R.	D.I.Khan Division F. R.
(*i*) No. of animals treated in Hospitals ...	100,497	44,411
(*ii*) No. of animals treated on tour ...	80,029	52,245
(*iii*) No. of animals castrated in Hospitals ...	10,847	5,105
(*iv*) No. of animals castrated on tour ...	11,539	9,969

Disease Control :

Contagious diseases take heavy toll of the livestock every year in Frontier Regions specially haemorrhagic septicaemia and black quarter in cattle and ranikhet in poultry. Some of the highly contagious and infectious diseases causes great discouragement to the livestock owners, if not controlled and prevented in time.

In order to prevent and control various contagious diseases amongst the livestock, the Department of Animal Husbandry in Frontier Regions performed as many as 138,357 inoculations in F.R. Peshawar Division and 44,575 in F.R. D. I. Khan Division amongst the livestock.

The Disease Investigation Scheme with a Regional Laboratory at Peshawar and a Disease Investigation Officer as Class I Officer, Incharge of the Laboratory with one Assistant Disease Investigation Officer at Peshawar and one Livestock Disease Control Officer with headquarter at Bannu helped in timely diagnosting the contagious and parasitic diseases.

Breeding Operations :

(*i*) Extension of cattle breeding in Frontier Regions.

(*ii*) Mass multiplication of Waziri sheep in Frontier Regions.

(*iii*) Mule and Poney breeding in Frontier Regions.

Extension of Cattle Breeding in Frontier Regions :

With a view to upgrade the indigenous livestock, there were 118 bulls in F.R. Peshawar Division and 41 bulls in F.R. D. I. Khan Division at the beginning of the year 1966-67 under the Scheme "Extension of Cattle Breeding in the Frontier Regions" on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 30.00 each. 4 bulls in F.R. Peshawar Division and 1 in F.R. D.I.Khan Division died during the period uhder report leaving a balance of 114 bulls in F.R. Peshawar Division and 40 bulls in F.R. D. I. Khan Division at the end of the year 1966-67. These bulls covered 2967 cows in F.R. Peshawar Division and 1530 cows in F.R. D. I. Khan Division.

Mass Multiplication of Waziri Sheep in Frontier Regions :

In order to upgrade the indigenous sheep in the Frontier Regions, a total number of 938 rams (456 in F.R. Peshawar Division and 482 in F.R. D.I.Khan Division) of approved quality were located with the interested sheep breeders of Frontier Regions on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 3.00 each under the Scheme "Mass Multiplication of Waziri Sheep in Frontier Regions". 39 rams in F.R. Peshawar Division and 5 in F.R. D.I.Khan Division died during the period under report leaving a balance of 417 stud rams in F.R. Peshawar Division and 477 stud rams in F.R. D.I.Khan Division at the end of the year under report. These rams covered 11,779 ewes in F.R. Peshawar Division and 13,147 in F.R. D.I.Khan Division during the period under report.

Mule and Poney Breeding in Frontier Regions :

11 Donkey stallions (9 in F.R. Peshawar Division and 2 in F.R. D.I.Khan Division) were located in the important Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries in Frontier Regions at the beginning of the year. Two Donkey stallions (1 in F.R. Peshawar Division and 1 in F.R. D.I.Khan Division) died during the period under report leaving a balance of 8

donkey stallions in F.R. Peshawar Division and 1 in F.R. D.I.Khan Division at the close of the year. A total number of 469 coverings (327 in F.R. Peshawar Division and 142 in F. R. D. I. Khan Division) were performed by these donkey stallions during the reported period.

Extension of Veterinary Aid in Dir State :

This scheme aims to provide prompt and timely veterinary aid to the livestock owners of Dir State. Under this scheme 5 Hospitals/Dispensaries have been opened at various places in Dir State. Work performed under the scheme is as under :—

(*i*) No. of animals treated in Hospitals/Tour	...	18,591
(*ii*) No. of animals supplied with medicines	...	9,748
(*iii*) No. of castrations performed	...	534
(*iv*) No. of animals vaccinated	...	471
(*v*) No. of birds vaccinated	...	4,391

Extension of Veterinary Aid in the Frontier Regions :

In order to provide prompt and timely veterinary aid to the livestock, a total number of 23 Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (14 in F.R. Peshawar Division and 9 in F.R. D.I.Khan Division) have been opened in various places in Frontier Regions which have further supplemented the activities of the Animal Husbandry Department in the Frontier Regions to a great extent.

Work done in these Hospitals and Dispensaries during the period under report is as under :—

		D.I.Khan Division	Peshawar Division
(*i*) No. of animals treated in Hospitals/ Tour	...	22,955	49,239
(*ii*) No. of animals castrated	...	3,665	10,071
(*iii*) No. of animals supplied with medicines	...	8,878	24,213
(*iv*) No. of animals vaccinated	...	1,576	7,219
(*v*) No. of birds vaccinated	...	3,525	26,978

Award of Scholarships for B.Sc.(A.H.) Degree Course :

To overcome the acute shortage of graduates in Animal Husbandry technique, 25 tribesmen (18 from F.R. Peshawar Division and 7 from F.R. D.I.Khan Division) have been awarded scholarship of Rs. 100 00

p.m. each for five years Animal Husbandry Degree Course in the College of Animal Husbandry, West Pakistan, Lahore and are undargoing the course.

Residential Accommodation for Veterinary Hospital Staff :

This scheme aims to construct buildings with residential accommodation for the staff of Animal Husbandry Department in F.R. construction of buildings of 9 Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (6 in F.R. Peshawar Division and 3 in F.R. D.I.Khan Division) have either been completed or nearing completion bringing the number of such buildings so far constructed to 17 in Frontier Regions, Peshawar Division and 9 in Frontier Regions D.I. Khan Division.

Tribal areas attached to D. I. Khan Division:

During Third Five-Year Plan a comprehensive programme was successfully launched and implemented. Irrigation sector was exluded as this scheme is on the West Pakistan basis, hence separate provision for Frontier Regions could not be made. The plan for Tribal Areas attached to D. I. Khan Division is for Rs. 22,00,000.00.

The funds utilized under this sector during 1966-67 are as under :—

		Rs.
Budget allotment	...	2,67,990.00
Total expenditure	...	1,62,335.00
Income realised from hire of machinery	...	38,399.00

In this sector it was proposed to level, plough and harrow 4,500 acres with the help of 9 dozers and one Wheeltype tractor whereas the total achievement has been 2613½ acres. Short fall is on account of the following reasons :—

Due to attaining uneconomical life the Dozers often remain idle for repairs etc.

Mostly import of spare parts from foreign countries has also become a problem. Dozers needing spare sparts of foreign countries remain idle for a reasonable period which effect the progress badly.

Land situated in Tribal Areas is either hard or rocky wherein output of the machinery is always lower comparatively to settled districts area.

Irrigation

Introductory:

The economy of West Pakistan is based on agriculture. Although we are speedily foregoing ahead towards building up our industrial economy as well, nevertheless, the industrial progress, by and large, depends upon agriculture which provides raw materials for industrial and human consumption as well as for exports to earn foreign exchange so vitally needed for the country's all-round development.

Increasing population and rising expectations have placed ever-increasing pressure on land. Demand on agricultural production is greater than ever before. No wonder, therefore, that agriculture has been assigned a priority next only to defence in the National Plan.

The area of West Pakistan is mostly situated in arid and semi-arid zones. Out of its gross area of 200 million acres more than 60% receive less than 10″ annual rainfall and it is only through the construction of an extensive net work of canals with barrages across rivers that it is possible to practise agriculture in this region. Water and its proper application are, therefore, at the very base of the whole national economic edifice.

Objectives :

For over a century now the Irrigation Department has been engaged in the planned development of water resources and water uses for converting the wild deserts into green agricultural fields. The programmes of the Irrigation Department for the current year have the following main objectives :—

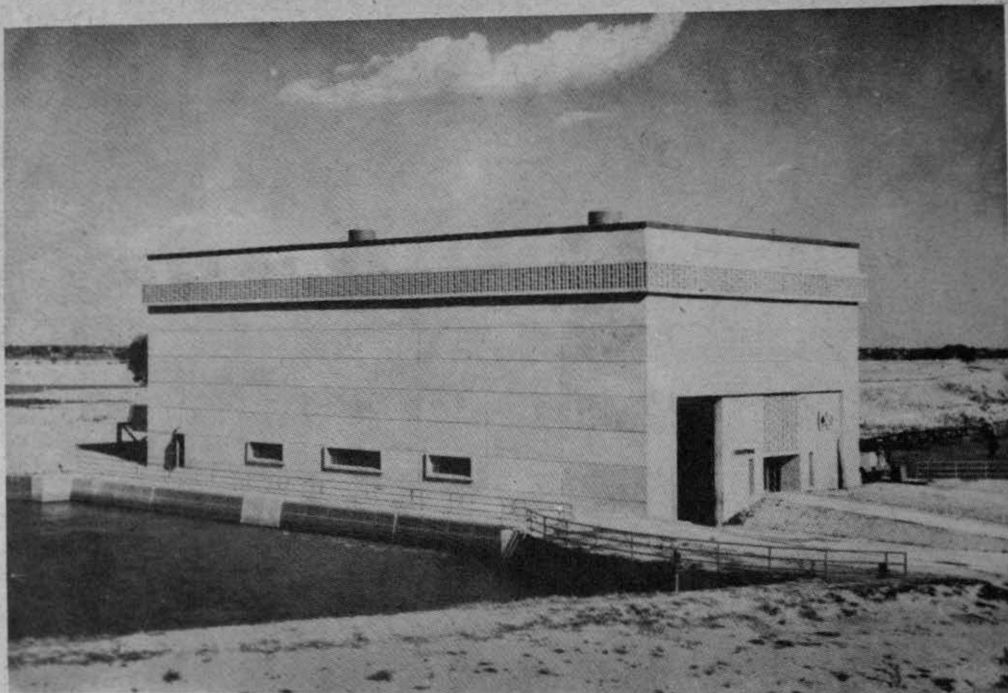
(*a*) To initiate survey and investigation and preparation of technically sound projects for extension of irrigation in less developed areas of West Pakistan such as Quetta and Kalat Divisions ;

(*b*) Hydrological investigations for assessment of surface flows in the rivers for regulating and distributing water among the different canal systems according to their requirements ;

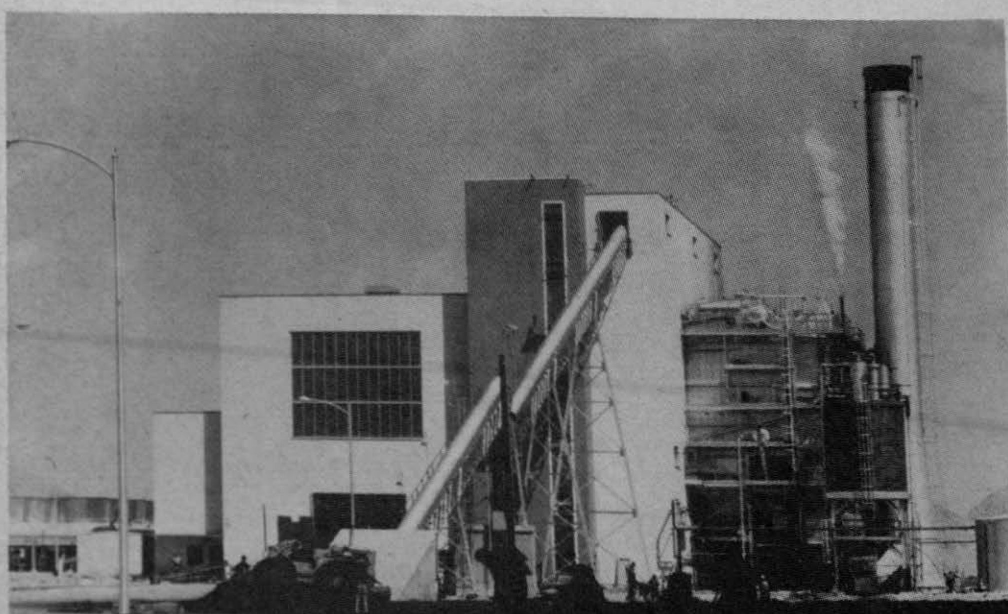
(*c*) Effective measures for reclamation of thur affected lands by providing a net work of surface drains for lowering water table and disposal of surface run-off from precipitation ;



President Muhammad Ayub Khan unveiled the plaque at the Tanda Dam which he inaugurated on November 9. Governor Muhammad Musa is standing on the left.



Shadiwal Hydel Power Station.



Quetta Thermal Power Station—Capacity 15,000 kilowatts.

(*d*) Installation of tubewells for supplementing the existing irrigation system and to aid reclamation operations ;

(*e*) Protection of abadies and irrigated areas from flooding by construction of dykes and river training works ;

(*f*) Continued research work through statistical agencies, experiments and model studies on various problems affecting hydraulic structures to ensure safety and economy in their design, construction and operation ;

(*g*) To conduct water and soil research work for reclamation of waterlogged and thur affected lands and demonstration of the results thereof for the benefit of agriculturists ;

(*h*) Maintenance and enforcement of operational efficiency of the water distribution system through various canals by proper upkeep of the headworks and the canal systems.

Operational Activity :

At present the Department operates 16 major structures of barrages and weirs across various rivers and about 42,000 miles length of canals of different sizes extending irrigation over some 33 million acres of land alongwith a net work of drains more and more of which are being added. The irrigation channels have an aggregate maximum carrying capacity of 2,50,000 cft. per second at their off-takes. According to the available statistics the irrigation operations during 1966-67 covered a cropped area of about 27.75 million acres yielding estimated water rates to the tune of Rs. 21.47 crores. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 12.94 crores and the net revenue was Rs. 16.29 crores.

Food Self-Sufficiency Plan :

Due to shortage of foodgrains experienced in the recent past the Government has launched a drive to boost up food production and to achieve this end a comprehensive programme for attainment of self-sufficiency in food by 1970 has been drawn up in the year under review. The Irrigation Department plans to contribute substantially towards attainment of self-sufficiency in food by generating additional 2.2 m.a.f. of water by pumping from the ground water reservoir in the sweet water zones of the Province. About 3000 tubewells will be sunk at an estimated cost of about Rs. 8 crores by 1970.

Developmental Programme :

In the year 1966-67 a sum of Rs. 680 lacs was placed at the disposal of the Irrigation Department for the execution of development works. Of this amount Rs. 453.19 lacs were meant for 268 on-going schemes and

Rs. 226.66 lacs for 78 new schemes. The largest chunk of Rs. 247.76 lacs went to the share of tubewells and small irrigation schemes. About 386 tubewells were sunk during 1966-67.

The Development Budget of the Department for the year 1967-68 stands at Rs. 900 lacs which is clearly indicative of the increasing development activity. During the current year, work is to continue on 185 on-going schemes which will consume an amount of Rs. 620.07 lacs. A sum of Rs. 279.93 is to be spent on 66 new schemes to be taken up during the year. Allocations to various sub-sectors are indicated below :—

		Rs. in lac
1.	Survey and Investigation ...	78.04

Investigations for water resources and new Development Schemes in Sukkur, Peshawar and Quetta Regions of this Department are to continue. In addition a survey and investigation of riverain areas along Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej Rivers for providing irrigation facilities to such areas is to be carried on. Other projects covered are Re-organization of Irrigation Research Institute, Lahore Phase II, Channel Regime Observation Programme and Construction of Radio Isotope Centre.

2.	Drainage, Reclamation and Tubewells ...	114.22

Work will be continued on 29 on-going schemes which, when completed will cover an area of about 25 lac acres. 10 new schemes costing Rs. 89.49 will be taken up for construction.

3.	Open Canals ...	210.51

60 schemes for development works on existing canal systems are in progress while 18 new schemes have been taken up.

4.	Flood Regulation Works ...	109.31

Work will continue on 31 major schemes of flood protection located in different parts of West Pakistan in addition to the ten new schemes taken up.

5. Multi-purpose development schemes ... 118.87

Bulk of the funds in this sub-sector are to be spent on on-going projects of which some important ones are :
Taunsa Barrage Project,
Warsak High Level Canal,
Kurram Garhi Multi-Purpose Project,
Gudu Barrage Project and Feasibility Studies for a Dam on Dasht River.

6. Tubewells and Small Irrigation Schemes ... 270.05

The largest chunk of funds has again this year gone to this sub-sector. Under the Food-Self-Sufficiency Plan 900 tubewells are to be sunk during the current financial year. Work will continue on 43 on-going schemes while 19 new schemes have also been taken up.

Quetta Irrigation Region:

A special mention of the activities of the Irrigation Department in Quetta Region is warranted. Jurisdiction of the Irrigation Department was extended to this vast and undeveloped area only after Integration in 1955.

During over hundred years of British occupation and State rules in this area only 27 irrigation works had been constructed at a cost of about Rs. 1 crore in Quetta Civil Division and no irrigation works of any significance were constructed in Kalat Civil Division. In the period between Independence and Integration very few new works were taken in hand in this area. Survey and investigation for new projects was done.

Irrigation Department was set up at Quetta in 1955 under the charge of a Deputy Chief Engineer which post was subsequently raised to the level of Chief Engineer in 1962. From 1955 to 1958 investigation work was undertaken and some small irrigation schemes were completed at a cost of Rs. 16.66 lacs in Quetta, Kalat and Karachi Civil Divisions. As a result of these and further investigations the work of development of water resources of this area got a real impetus from 1958 onwards. By June 1967 some 485 big and small irrigation schemes have been completed at a total cost of Rs. 6.15 crores which on full development will benefit about 253,000 acres of fertile land. Civil Division-wise break up of these schemes is given below :—

Civil Div.	No. of Schemes.	Cost (Rs. in Crores).	Area (in Lac acres).
Quetta	320	3.34	1.22
Kalat	129	2.51	0.51
Karachi	36	0.30	0.80

These Schemes include works for perennial and flood irrigation, storage dams, karezes and exploration of ground water.

A Directorate of Planning and Investigation under the charge of an officer of the rank of a Superintending Engineer was opened in 1964 at Quetta with necessary office and field staff for undertaking systematic investigation of water resources of Quetta-Kalat regions and preparation of an over-all plan for their development. This organization has so far investigated 30 schemes in all and established feasibility of thirteen. Some of the important schemes investigated are as below :—

1. Tangi Irrigation Scheme.
2. Detention Dam on Malir River.
3. Dam on Breury Tangi River.
4. Detention Dam on Khaisar Gari River.
5. Miran Dam on Dashat River.
6. Malir Basin studies for Storage Dam on Kadeji River and Mole River.
7. Khaisar Gari Multi-purpose Project.

Irrigation Research Institute :

The Irrigation Research Institute of the Irrigation Department at Lahore has world-wide reputation for some very useful research work in the fields of hydraulic design of irrigation channels and work on rivers and canals, ground water and soil mechanics. Some important experiments and model studies relating to works of Mangla and Tarbela Dams and barrages and links of the Indus Basin Replacement Plan were carried out at the Institute thereby saving substantial amounts of foreign exchange. The Institute published 210 Technical Reports and 10 papers relating to various researches and studies during the year 1966-67.

Director of Land Reclamation :

The Directorate of Land Reclamation continued research programme on soil and water problems for proper maintenance of salt balance in the use of irrigation water of different qualities. Special attention has been paid to the basic research on the quality of water, and its improvement, different constituents in water and their effect on physico-chemical properties of soil and crop growth. Investigations are also in progress on the deterioration of irrigated land, their causes, reclamation and improvement, management of saline and alkali soils and the use of amendments with special reference to chemical and biological properties of soil, soil

moisture and effect of management practices. Other work includes soil survey, soil characteristics and land classification ; determination of consumptive use of water for crops and scheduling irrigation for maximum efficiency. The research work carried out is providing a useful guide-line in formulating and implementation of various reclamation projects.

In Kharif 1966-67 the cultivators have been given relief by providing 2853 cs. of additional water supply for eradication of salinity over an area of 1,32,600 acres. The average annual rate of reclamation is 30,000 acres. So far 27 lakh acres have since been tackled. These reclamation schemes have given a good impetus to grow more food campaign as during the reclamation process mostly the foodgrain crops are grown, rice in summer, gram in winter matured on reserve soil moisture after rice harvest.

Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA)

The authority is intended to investigate, survey, plan and execute schemes for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(*i*) Irrigation, water supply and drainage; and recreational use of water resources;

(*ii*) Generation, transmission and distribution of power and the construction, maintenance and operation of power houses and grids;

(*iii*) flood control ;

(*iv*) prevention of waterlogging and reclamation of waterlogged and saline lands;

(*v*) inland navigation; and

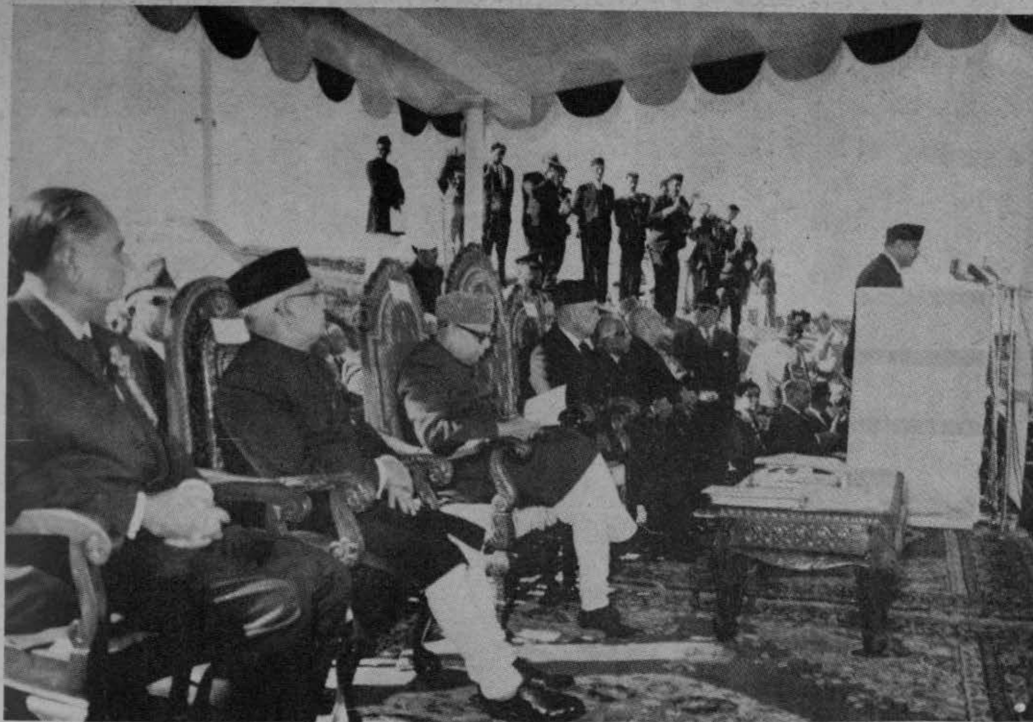
(*vi*) the prevention of many ill-effects on public health resulting from the operation of the Authority.

In addition the Authority may act as an agency of the Government of West Pakistan or the Government of Pakistan to exercise technical supervision, and administrative and financial control over any scheme or project entrusted to it in respect of the matters enumerated above.

Indus Basin Replacement Works :

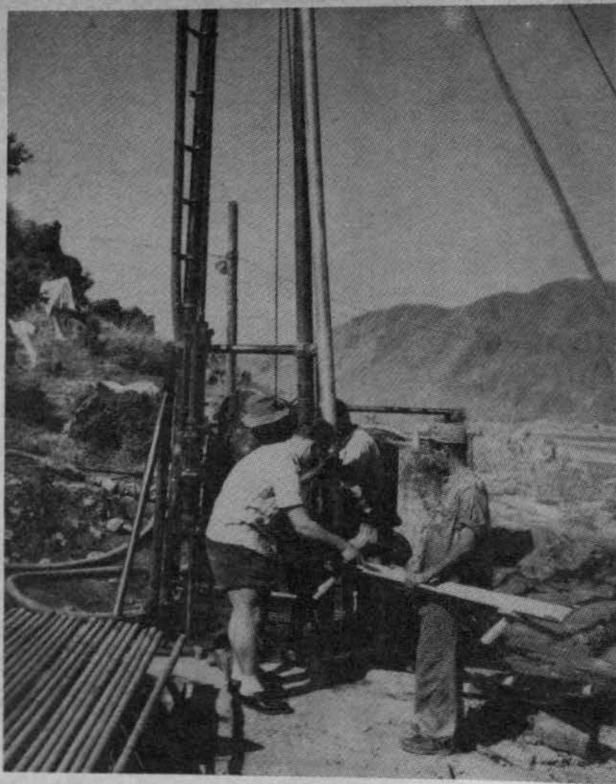
In addition to its main assignments in the water and power sectors WAPDA was also entrusted with the execution of the gigantic Indus Basin Plan which consists of two storage dams (Mangla on the river Jhelum and Tarbela on the river Indus), eight inter-river link canal about 400 miles in length, five river diversion structures including one gated syphon and a set of tubewells and drainage works. In addition, the plan also envisages the remodelling of three link canals and the existing irrigation system heretofore dependent on the three eastern rivers.

The construction programme was divided into three phases. The first phase includes Mangla Dam which will also continue through the second phase; three link canals of Trimmu-Sidhnai-Mailsi-Bahawal system; Sidhnai Barrage and Mailsi syphon. The second phase includes, besides the re-

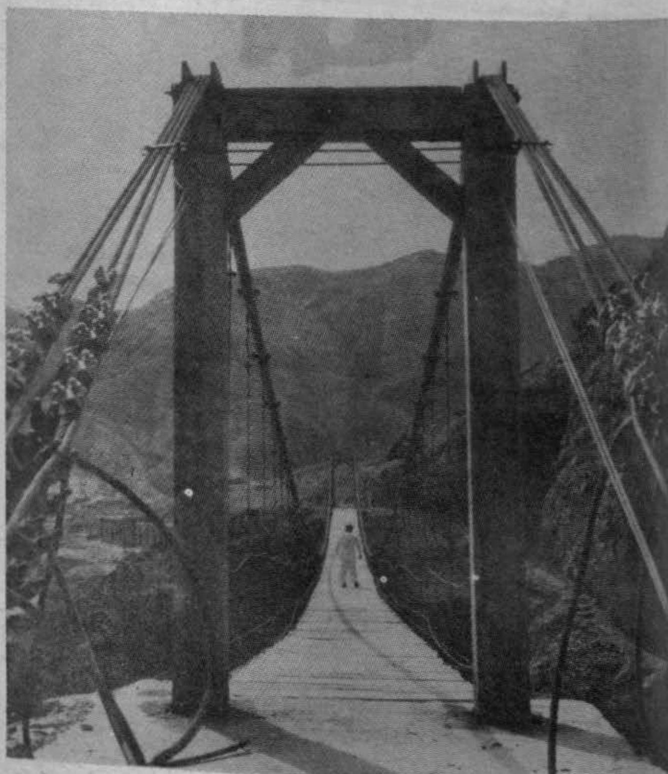


A view of the inauguration ceremony of the Indus Basin Project inaugurated at Mangla on 23-11-1967, by the President.





Drilling work in progress at the Tarbela Dam site.



A suspension bridge leading to the Gomal Dam site in South Waziristan.

maining part of Mangla Dam, Link Canals of Rasul-Qadirabad-Balloki-Sulemanki system and three barrages at Qadirabad, Rasul and Marala. The third phase comprises Chashma-Jhelum and Taunsa-Panjnad Links, Chashma Barrage and Tarbela Dam.

Progress Achieved :

The Mangla Dam was completed for all practical purposes early this year, nearly 12 months before the scheduled date. The Reservoir has nearly filled. Two of the generators of the Power House were commissioned last month. The generators are supplying nearly two lakh kilowatts of power to the Northern Grid System. All affected persons were evacuted from the reservoir area, the old Mirpur Town having fully submerged in the Mangla Reservoir. The displaced persons have been resettled in new homes and lands in West Pakistan.

The first phase of link canals and barrages comprising the Trimmu-Sidhnai-Mailsi-Bahawal links system was substantially completed by the end of March 1965, and subsequently commissioned for operation. Among the barrages, Sidhnai Barrage and Mailsi Syphon and Qadirabad Barrage have been completed. Work on other three barrages namely, Marala, Rasul and Chashma is in an advanced stage of completion. These are scheduled to be completed by March 1968.

The 850 million rupees Tarbela Dam, which is also a part of the Indus Basin Project, is in its preliminary stage of construction. Tenders were issued early in 1967 and bids will be opened in November, 1967. The World Bank has now sanctioned the necessary finances for the Dam.

Water Development Projects :

In the field of water development, WAPDA undertook various schemes and projects for the exploitation of the country's water resources, as a result whereof the production of foodgrains will increase from 12 million tons at present to over 25 million tons by 1975. Progress on the on-going water schemes is as follows :—

Khanpur Dam : Khanpur Dam which will be 1310 feet long 137 feet high is to be built across Haro river near village Khanpur in Hazara District. It will have a storage capacity of 43,736 acre feet and will irrigate about 1,13,000 crop acres per year at 150 per cent intensity. This project is due for completion by 1968.

Tanda Dam : Tanda Dam is 140 feet high and 2340 feet long. This rolled earth-fill dam which has been built across Kohat Toi at a cost of Rs. 66.83 million close to the city of Kohat has started impounding the water of this river into the reservoir. It will have a storage capacity of 54,000 acre feet which will be utilized to irrigate about 32,000 acres of land in Kohat.

Karachi Irrigation Project : The Karachi Irrigation Project envisages the construction of an earth-fill dam 146 feet high and 22,900 feet long across Hub river about 35 miles north of Karachi. It is designed to supply water to 84,000 crop acres in the hinter-land of Karachi. This will help in the cultivation of vegetables, fruits and the development of live-stock and poultry to meet the requirements of growing population of Karachi. All preliminary works have been completed and the work on the main dam has started. This project which is estimated to cost Rs. 88.6 million is scheduled for completion by June 1968.

Gomal Dam Multi-purpose Project : This project envisages the construction of a 500 feet high dam across river Gomal at Khajuri Katch in South Waziristan. Besides irrigating about 115,000 acres of land in D. I. Khan district, it will also help in controlling floods and providing power to the tune of 73,000 kilowatts installed capacity.

Water and Soils Investigation :

Water and Soils Investigations in different areas of West Pakistan were continued during the year 1966-67. The purpose of these investigations is to make inventory of the ground water resources along with the necessary considerations of the related land use problems. These lead to determination of the most economic and expeditious measures required for the control of waterlogging, salinity and development of additional sources of water for irrigation and the reclamation of affected areas. These investigations include test-boring, installations of test-tubewells, aquifer tests and their analysis, electric well-logging, water level observations, soil surveys as well as collection and analysis of water and soil-samples. In addition to these basic investigations which form the basis of the development schemes, W.A.S.I.D. has also started monitoring studies of those areas where development schemes are already in operation such as SCARP-I and SCARP-II. The idea is to derive information from operational activities and to apply the same to the areas which are to be developed subsequently.

During the year under report investigations were carried out in D. G. Khan area, Peshawar (waterlogged area), Bhimber (Azad Kashmir) area, Panjnad Canal Command area and 2-B Project (Chaj Doab). The progress of investigations in various areas is as follows :—

Test Drilling : 55% test drilling work in D. G. Khan, 27% in Kohat, 20% in Hazara, 30% in Campbellpur area and 100% in Warsak has been completed. Besides four test holes in Peshawar (waterlogged area), seven test holes in Bhimber Tehsil (Azad Kashmir), seven test holes in Panjnad Canal Command area and 219 test holes in Project 2-B Chaj Doab were drilled during the year.

Machinery Pool Organization :

Machinery Pool Organization was primarily set up to undertake unified and co-ordinated use of all heavy earth-moving and construction equipment including the ancillary plant belonging to both the West Pakistan WAPDA and Provincial Government Department. The objectives laid down for M.P.O. are diverse. However, its main function is to pool under one agency the entire construction equipment in West Pakistan and to make its development and utilization on civil engineering projects economical by improving the efficiency and output of individual pieces of equipment.

Waterlogging and Salinity :

The control of salinity and waterlogging is one of the major tasks of the West Pakistan WAPDA. To reclaim the vast affected areas and to prevent further deterioration of fertile lands, WAPDA has installed, up to 30th June, 1967, 4934 tubewells out of which 2624 have been brought into operation. Various salinity control and reclamation projects, an account of which follows, have been initiated out of which some have been completed while others are in various stages of completion.

The primary aim of the Salinity Control and Reclamation Projects is to increase the agricultural production to the maximum extent feasible by eradicating waterlogging and salinity and increasing water availability through the utilization of large groundwater resources which had not been tapped so far. The development of groundwater also leads to the provision of sub-surface drainage for controlling the water table. This approach is being adopted in areas, where after detailed investigation, the groundwater has been found to be fit for irrigational use. In areas where groundwater is not usable it would have to be disposed of by means of horizontal or vertical drainage and additional supplies would have to be arranged from surface sources by conjunctive use of ground and surface water, and the use of storages.

The programme was started in 1959 and the Salinity Control and Reclamation Project No. 1 (SCARP-I) in Rechna Doab was launched to reclaim an area of 1.2 million acres. The results of the operation of 1800 tubewells in Central Rechna Doab have been very encouraging. The water table has gone down by 8 feet on an average. About 62 per cent of the affected area has been brought back under the plough. The cropping intensity of the total project area has risen from 77 per cent to 100 per cent and food production increased by 200 per cent over the pre-project year.

During 1965-66 a total of 1399 tubewells were drilled and an additional 1166 tubewells are expected to be drilled by 1967. The number of tubewells electrified and to be placed in operation for the two years is 138 and 543 respectively which, together, would add 4 lakh acres under active development.

Project-wise progress for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 is indicated below:—

Projects	Tubewell Drilled			Remarks
	1965-66	1966-67	Total	
SCARP-2	761	111	872	
SCARP-3	200	680	880	
SCARP-4	...	265	265	
SCARP-Khairpur	438	105	543	Tubewells and Drains.
SCARP-Larkana-Shikarpur	...	...	...	5 pumping stations and 126 miles of drains.
Total	1399	1161	2560	

The estimated outlay amounts to Rs. 24.89 crores as against the expenditure of Rs. 7.21 crores during 1965-66 and the estimate for 1966-67 is Rs. 16.38.

SCARP-II (Chaj Doab Scheme): This project aims at reclaiming 2.27 million acres between the Chenab and Jhelum rivers in the districts of Jhang, Sargodha and Gujrat through the installation of 2500 tubewells, excavation of 450 miles of new drainage channels and remodelling of 300 miles of the existing drains at a cost of Rs. 300 million. Its main units are Lalian, Mona, Khadir, Upper Jhelum and Lower Jhelum Scheme area. Lalian Scheme with 163 tubewells was completed in 1964; Mona Scheme with 138 tubewells was completed in 1964-65; Khadir with 213 tubewells was completed in 1965-66. All the 884 tubewells in the Upper Jhelum Scheme have been installed and the electrification of 250 tubewells completed. For the 1100 tubewells of Lower Jhelum Scheme the work will be taken up during the year 1967-68.

SCARP-III (*Lower Thal Scheme*) : This scheme, which is estimated to cost Rs 224.4 million, envisages the installation of 1550 tubewells, mostly for irrigation and 150 miles of drainage channels over an area of 13 lakh acres under the commands of Rangpur and Muzaffargarh Canal system. Work has been undertaken on the various units of this project, *viz.* Alipur Unit comprising 540 tubewells, Kot Adu Unit will have 475 tubewells. Alipur Unit is being financed by Yugoslavia under a barter-cum-credit protocol for 2,000 tubewells, the Kot Adu Unit from a German Loan. All the tubewells have been drilled in the Alipur Unit and equipment has so far been installed on 170 tubewells. The construction of the drainage channel is in progress and about 54 miles were completed upto April, 1967.

Upper Rechna Scheme : The Salinity Control and Reclamation Project No. IV, known as SCARP-IV (Upper Rechna) aims at providing sub-surface drainage facilities and development of groundwater with the help of tubewells. The gross area of the project is 1.33 million acres of which 1.65 million acres is under the command of the Upper Chenab, Marala-Ravi link and Lower Chenab canal system. Under this scheme about 1942 tubewells ranging from two to five cusecs capacity each will be installed to pump approximately 3.0 million acre feet per year for irrigation. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 310.98 million with Rs. 113.8 million in foreign exchange.

Khairpur Groundwater and Salinity Control Project :

This is one of the major projects in the Southern Zone of West Pakistan. The gross area of the project is 355,000 acres, of which culturable commanded area of 318,000 would be directly benefited. A total of 540 tubewells are being installed in the project of which 163 are in the fresh groundwater area while 377 are in the saline groundwater area. Five drainage systems have been provided on the 49 miles of main drains, 65 miles of branch drains and 246 miles of sub-drains and disposal channels etc.

The estimated cost of the Project is 151.0 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 52.6 million. Drilling of all the tubewells has been completed and the installation of pumping machinery is in progress. The project as a whole is scheduled for completion by 1968. As regards the benefits of this project it is estimated that the net value of agricultural production would increase by over Rs. 5 crore annually.

Power Development :

The generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy which is one of the major tasks entrusted by the Government to WAPDA. Industrial development as well as agricultural production depends largely on the use of electric power. For the purpose of power generation and supply, the

western province is divided into two zones. The Northern Zone covers the areas of the former Punjab, the North West Frontier and Bahawalpur, all served by a single grid. Connected to the grid are; the hydel stations at Warsak, Malakand, Dargai, Kurram Garhi, Rasul, Shadiwal, Chichoki-Mallian, Gujranwala and Renala, the steam power stations at Lyallpur, Montgomery and Multan, and the diesel stations at Lyallpur.

The Southern Zone comprises three small grid systems of Sukkur, Hyderabad and Quetta.

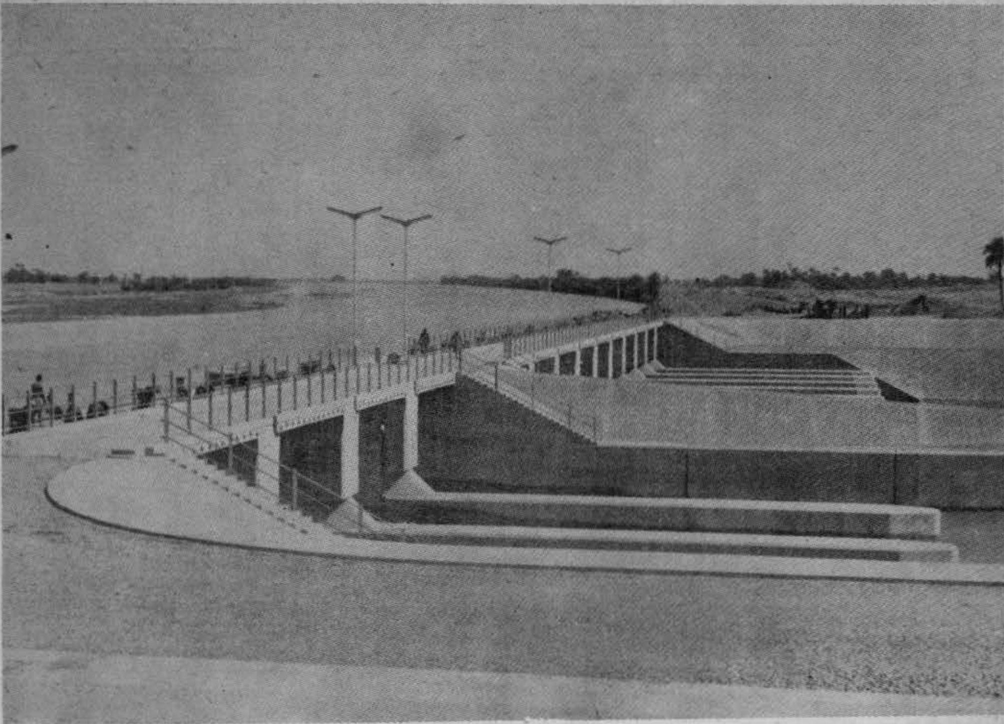
The Province has a large amount of undeveloped hydro-electric power potential in the northern foot-hills and mountains and large reserves of natural gas in the southern plains, which are suitable for economical thermal power generation.

Both these zones, excluding Karachi, were supplied electricity by the West Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority. (In Karachi the supply is made by a Corporation in which Government has a controlling interest). In all, Water and Power Development Authority supplies about 75 per cent of the electricity consumed in West Pakistan, the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation 18 per cent and the independent private companies in Rawalpindi and Multan the remaining 7 per cent. The execution of power projects running of power stations and their maintenance and the distribution was entrusted to WAPDA in 1959. It has, so far, undertaken work on 24 schemes (excluding the Mangla Hydro Unit I-III being installed under the I BP Programme), estimated to cost Rs. 3024.54 million and has so far completed 13 power schemes, costing about Rs. 1562.07 million.

Progress Achieved :

The completion of WAPDA's 13 power projects, including extensions, has brought about nearly six-fold increase from 119,000 kilowatts in 1959 to 704,000 kilowatts by May 1967 in the generating capacity of West Pakistan in a little over seven years. The number of power consumers rose from 3,11,585 to 8,62,490 by February, 1967. The length of transmission lines increased from 5,961 circuit miles in 1959 to 23,500 circuit miles in June. 1966. The number of villages electrified rose from 609 to 2052 by June, 1966. The sale of power increased by Rs. 3 crore—from Rs. 26 crore to Rs. 29 crore—during 1966-67. WAPDA sold about 20% more power in 1966-67 over the year 1965-66.

On the whole even in 1966-67, as in previous years, the West Pakistan WAPDA has been making every effort to develop the power potential of the Province in order to meet the rising demand for power during Third Five Year Plan (1965-70) and the Perspective Plan (1965-85). For this



A view of the Sidhnai Barrage.



A view of the WAPDA House at Charing Cross, Lahore.



A view of the New Mirpur town which has been constructed in place of the old Mirpur town.



Campus of the Degree College at New Mirpur town.

purpose, the Third Plan has allocated for WAPDA's Power Projects a sum of Rs. 1625.75 million, excluding an allocation of Rs. 300 million for tubewell electrification. This outlay aims at providing an additional generating capacity of 723 MW (excluding 300 MW to be available from the Mangla Hydro Units 1 to 3); 11,700 circuit miles of Transmission and Distribution Lines, and 500,000 new connections apart from the electrification of about 1000 villages.

The Northern Grid System had to face an acute shortage of power. Hence two Mobile Gas Turbines with a total generating capacity of 26 MW were installed at Lahore in the first half of 1966. Four additional units have also been ordered for Lahore. The Lyallpur Thermal Power Station (132 MW) has been completed.

In the South, the Sukkur Thermal (Extension) Scheme with a capacity of 50,000 KW has been commissioned. To meet the power demand in the Hyderabad area, three mobile gas units are being installed at Kotri with a capacity of about 13 MW each.

Small Hydel Schemes:

Gilgit Hydel Scheme which is located on the Kargah Nullah at about five miles from Gilgit town and has an initial installed capacity of 200 kilowatts and which would be later on doubled, has been completed and handed over to Northern Areas P.W.D.

Chalt Hydel Scheme near Chalt in Gilgit Agency having an installed capacity of 400 kilowatts has been completed and is ready for handing over to Northern Areas P.W.D.

Baltit Hydel Scheme on Hasanabad river Hunza State having an installed capacity of 400 kilowatts has also been completed and is going to be handed over to Northern Areas P.W.D.

Naltar Hydel Scheme situated on the Naltar river with an initial capacity of 90 kilowatts has been completed and is being handed over to Northern Areas P.W.D.

Skardu Hydel Scheme will provide about 400 kilowatts of electric energy to Skardu town in Pakistan. Some progress has been made on power channel excavation, canal lining and power house excavation by the consultants. Operating quarter has been completed.

Mangi Dam for Quetta:

Preliminary work has been started on the Mangi Dam, near Quetta which will augment the water supply position of Quetta and will help in

meeting the overall requirements of this city and its suburbs. Estimated to cost Rs. 5 crore Mangi Water Scheme will go a long way in providing great relief to this water-starved part of Pakistan. The detailed engineering studies of the dam as well as the pipe line have been taken in hand and it is due for completion by June, 1968.

Wapda House:

Work was commenced in 1963 on the construction of the WAPDA House on the Mall, Lahore, having 11 storeys, of which two are below the ground level. A beautiful, air-conditioned mosque which is a part of the building to provide accommodation for 300 persons, is also being built. Finishing touches are being given to the WAPDA House which has been completed and its electrification is in progress. It will be ready for occupation by September, 1 967.

Animal Husbandry

A brief description of the activities in various fields of Animal Husbandry is detailed below :—

Artificial Insemination :

In order to economise the breeding expenditure and effect quicker results in upgrading of Livestock, artificial insemination technique has been introduced. Eight Artificial Insemination Centres were constructed during the years 1963-67, at a total cost of Rs. 8,36,069.00. However, to give finishing touches to the buildings of all these centres, a sum of Rs. 92,000.00 was still required by the B. and R. Department. This amount was, therefore, provided in the budget estimates for the year 1967-68, and it is now hoped that the centres which have started functioning already will be fully equipped to cope with the work.

Poultry Breeding :

Concerted efforts are being made by the Animal Husbandry Department to develop poultry industry in Lahore and other important cities like Rawalpindi, Lyallpur, Gujrat, Sargodha, Sheikhupura, Kharian, Jhelum and Sialkot. At present over 100 Poultry Farms and Poultry units are in operation in and around Lahore city which are providing about 1,65,000 birds per crop of 8 to 9 weeks age.

The Government Poultry Farm, Lahore Cantonment is issuing large number of birds and eggs to the public, but the farm alone cannot cater for the entire requirements. Private enterprise in poultry farming is the only solution. So far as disease control is concerned, regular vaccinations against deadly diseases and technical assistance and treatment are given to private poultry farms free of cost.

Disease control :

Deadly diseases of Livestock have been claiming a heavy toll of the Livestock throughout the Region. This Department continued its efforts to eradicate diseases through the field staff employed in the Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The Stock Assistants appointed in the scheme for provision of Stock Assistants at Union Councils level continued to prove their worth by providing Veterinary aid at the farmer's doors. So far 540 Union Councils have been catered for in Lahore Region. In the Third Five Year Plan 1500 more Union Councils are hoped to be provided with Stock Assistants.

Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries which were opened or were in existence in 1965-66 continued working. The activities of these hospitals during the year 1966-67 could be translated as under :—

Animals treated in hospitals	...	23,44,587
Animals treated away from hospitals	...	60,353
Animals castrated	...	2,92,899
Animals vaccinated against various diseases in and outside the hospitals.		67,24,824

Dairy Development :

The Dairy Industry in West Pakistan is still in its infancy. Except for a few military farms, there are no specialized Dairy Farms. Milk supply, both in the urban and the rural areas, depends on individually owned cows and buffaloes, which give obviously low yield on account of the prevalence of crude and punitive methods of animal husbandry in the Province. It is extremely necessary to introduce improved methods of production of milk and its by-products and to organize this industry on the village level.

The Dairy Development Section has through various tests made under village condition tried to find out such technique which are capable of application under village conditions in tropical countries, for increasing milk-supply in the Province. The aim is also to better the quality of milk and its by-products.

According to the latest cattle census worked out by the Dairy Development Section, there are 961,616 cows and 18,91,802 buffaloes in 12 districts of Lahore Region. Out of these numbers 4,80,808 cows and 9,45,901 buffaloes are in milk. The quantity of milk produced and imported daily in Tehsil and District Headquarters and in key villages are as under :—

Quantity of milk produced in milk pockets of Gujrat and Sialkot Districts daily	...	7,161 Maunds.
Quantity of milk produced in milk pockets of Sargodha District	...	13,756 ,,
Quantity of milk produced in milk pockets of Gujranwala and Sheikhupura Districts	...	1,590 ,,
Quantity of milk produced in milk pockets of Jhang and Lyallpur Districts	...	4,010 ,,
Quantity of milk produced in milk pockets of Lahore District	...	10,575 ,,
Total	...	37,092 Maunds.

The recent milk survey reports reveal that though 8 districts of Lahore Region are comparatively rich in milk, yet they are decidedly not milk surplus areas.

During this year, a milk survey of Gujrat District was carried out for the installation of a milk plant at Mandi Bahaud-Din, Bhalwal, and Sargodha Tehsils were also surveyed for the plant already installed at Phullarwan, District Sargodha.

Two major undertakings of the Provincial Government namely Karachi Milk Supply Scheme and Lahore Milk Supply Scheme continued to progress during the period under review.

While the Karachi Milk Supply Scheme has gone into production, the Lahore Milk Supply Plant is still under construction and it is hoped that this plant will go into production before the end of 1967. The objective of these milk supply schemes is to make available cheap and good quality milk to the poor inhabitants of the areas. Provision under the scheme enables supplying of free or subsidized milk to maternity homes, hospitals, child welfare centres and nursing mothers etc.

The Karachi Milk Supply Scheme is processing milk with the aid of UNICEF and F.A.O. The plants are supposed to run ultimately at no-profit no-loss basis after covering the initial periods of adjustment and stabilization.

A small Dairy plant, with a Dairy Technology Section at the College of Animal Husbandry, Lahore, also continued its activities by supplying sterilized and flavoured milk apart from small quantities of butter and cheese to the people of Lahore.

Fisheries

Coastal Fisheries of Mekran :

Fishery schemes of the Mekran Coast were implemented by the Directorate of Fisheries, West Pakistan, after these were transferred by the Marine Fisheries Department, Government of Pakistan, in July, 1964.

A survey of Gwadur and Jiwani Tehsils has been conducted to ascertain fisherman's standing requirements. Fishing equipment including synthetic floats, sail-cloth, fishing books and nylon twine were supplied to fishermen on subsidised rates. A survey of the private fish curing yards at Pasni, Gwadur and Ormara was also completed and it was found that approximately 4,000 tons of fish were being cured there per annum by private curers. Besides, salt production areas and salt making potentialities were also assessed with a view to develop them. Census of fishermen and fishing craft was also taken up and according to a recent report 18,720 professional fishermen are engaged in fish industry with 54 launches, 2,475 boats and 460 vessels.

Fish was exported in greater quantity. From the data obtained from the Custom's record at Gwadur, Pasni and Ormara it is estimated that about 6,565 metric tons of fish was exported in 1966-67. Fish exports are expected to increase further in the near future when Curing Yards at Gwadur and Pasni start working. They stand completed in all respects except Water Supply arrangements. With the provision of such facilities not only the quality of finished products will be improved but also the prevalent curing practices will be stream-lined. This will have salutary effect on our fish exports and the country will be in a position to earn more foreign exchange.

Welfare of Fishermen :

A Dispensary at Bubak village and a Mobile Dispensary in the Mancher Lake was set up in 1965 at the instance of Fisheries Department to provide medical facilities to fishermen community living in the vicinity of Mancher Lake is functioned well. The construction of Fisheries Colony between Bubak Road Railway Station and the Mancher Lake is expected to be completed shortly.

Induced spawning of Major Carps :

This year the breeding season of Major Carps was availed for experiments on induced spawning under controlled conditions. A number of

experiments were conducted and as a result of these experiments 6 pair of *Cirrhina mrigala* and one pair of *Labeo rohita* successfully bred under controlled conditions and yielded thousands of eggs some of which ultimately batched out and are flourishing. To consolidate the success this experiment was again successfully maintained this year at Rawal Dam and Chhenawan.

Culture of Exotic Fishes :

(1) *Chinese Grass Carp (Ctenopharyngodon idellus)*—This exotic fish was imported in July/August, 1964 from China by the *Karachi Development Authority* on the advice of Director of Fisheries, West Pakistan with a view to controlling aquatic weeds in Haleji Lake, the water of which is supplied to Karachi. Experiments were conducted to determine the feeding, behaviour and propensity of this fish. Experiments are under way to breed them under controlled conditions.

(2) *Cyprinus Carpio*—In 1964, another exotic fish known as *Cyprinus carpio* was imported from Bangkok (Thailand) to meet the requirement of fish seeds. This fish easily breeds under controlled conditions and it has bred several times since its arrival in Pakistan. Repeated breeding of fish and its adults progen confirms that it has acclimatised in her new environments and is expected to meet the fish seed requirements of the Province in the near future. The progeny obtained from this fish is thriving well in the experimental tanks and will be supplied to other fry rearing centres for further growth and propagation.

(3) *Culture of Gold Fish*—Culture and propagation of ornamental fishes especially Gold Fish is receiving due attention of the Fisheries Department. Breeding of this fish is scientifically carried out and large number of fry are obtained and grown every year in the tanks in the premises of the office of Fisheries Directorate, Lahore, Chhenawan, Sohawa and Panjteerath Fish Farms. These are sold at nominal price to the aquarists throughout the province to promote the hobby of fish keeping. This year Gold fish bred 7 times and the resultant progeny is thriving well in the experimental tanks.

Culture of *Mahaseer* is also being tried at Chhenawan Fish Farm and encouraging results were achieved this year.

Major Carp introduced in Waters of Hilly Tracts :

For the first time in the history of fish culture in this country, the Major Carps, viz., *Rohu*, *Thaila* and *Mori* were introduced in a private fish farm in Swat State. This fish farm is located at a distance of about 2 miles from Saidu Sharif, the capital of Swat State. It was formerly

an abandoned pit but has recently been converted into a good fish producing unit. It has an area of about 2½ acres and is from 3 to 20 feet deep. It is owned by a progressive landlord of village Qamber, Swat State. This is obviously the first private enterprise of its type in this part of the country and it is likely to attract a large number of amateur anglers.

Fisheries Development Schemes :

Besides schemes which are being run by the Fisheries Directorate on permanent basis, 24 other schemes—15 on Development side (11 on-going and 4 new schemes) and 9 Non-Development schemes (4 on-going and 5 new schemes) were operated out during 1966-67 at a cost of 12 lacs and 86 thousand rupees.

Following is the list of schemes along with budget provisions (in lacs) for 1966-67 :—

(I) Developmental Schemes.

(A) On-going Schemes.

S. No.	Name of the scheme.	Budget provision for 1966-67 (figures are in lacs).
1.	Additional Research Facilities at Chhenawan ...	0.17
2.	Cold Storage and Transports Facilities ...	1.00
3.	Exploitation Fish in Canals especially during Closure ...	0.28
4.	Development of Fisheries in Warsak Dam ...	1.23
5.	Scheme for the Grant of Scholarships for Technical Education ...	0.16
6.	Conservation and Development of Fisheries in Mancher Lake ...	0.11
7.	Modernization of Fish Curing Yard at Pasni ...	0.53
8.	Modernization of Fish Curing Yard at Gwadur	2.11
9.	Development of Trout Culture in Swat State ...	0.35
10.	Development of Fisheries in Kurram Agency ...	0.17
11.	Development of Trout Culture in Chitral State	0.24
	Total ...	6.35

(B) New Schemes.

S. No.	Name of the scheme.	Budget provision for 1966-67 (figures are in lacs).
12.	Planning & Evaluation Cell for the Directorate of Fisheries ...	0.17
13.	Development of Fisheries in Dams and Reservoirs ...	0.50
14.	Utilization of Abandoned Irrigation Canals for Fish Culture ...	1.90
15.	Establishment of Fish Seed Farms & Nurseries	0.87
	Total ...	3.44
	II. Non-Developmental Schemes.	
	(A) On-going Schemes.	
1.	Trout Culture in Kaghan Valley ...	0.29
2.	Survey of Fresh Water Resources in West Pakistan ...	0.19
3.	Investigation into the Pollution of Sohan river, Rawalpindi ...	0.25
4.	Survey of Fisheries Resources in Bahawalpur and Hyderabad Divisions ...	0.12
	Total ...	0.85
	(B) New Schemes.	
1.	Development of Fisheries in D. I. Khan ...	0.26
2.	Additional Staff for Directorate of Fisheries, West Pakistan ...	0.17
3.	Derelict Water Areas—Better Utilization ...	0.07
4.	Development of Fisheries in Nara Canal and its connected *dhands* ...	0.29
5.	Development of Fisheries in Mekran Coast ...	1.43
	Total ...	2.22
	Grand Total ...	12.86

Fisheries Training :

For Training, the staff of this Directorate and private fish farmers, a Fisheries Training Centre has been working at Lahore Cantonment for the last 8 years. In this Centre the students and teachers of Professional Colleges which include "*Fisheries*" as a subject in their course of studies such as Government College of Animal Husbandry, Lahore and West Pakistan Prisons Staff Training Institute, Lahore, are also given technical instructions in fishery management, fish farming and fishery biology. So far, 345 trainees have been awarded certificates in Fisheries.

Publications :

Following is the list of publications brought out by the department this year :—

(1) 8th Annual Report of the Directorate of Fisheries, West Pakistan, for the year ending 30th June, 1967.

(2) Proceedings of the Conference of Fishery Officers of the Government of West Pakistan.

(3) مچھلی کے متعلق مفید معلومات

(4) مچھلی پکانے کے طریقے (نظرثانی)

Aquarium in the Lahore Zoo :

The Aquarium set up in Lahore Zoo under the supervision of Fisheries Directorate was further improved this year and has become one of the main attractions for the visitors to the Zoo. Two aquaria were also established at Warsak. One in the Office of Extra Assistant Director of Fisheries and the other in the Warsak Power House. A modern type of aquarium was also established at Peshawar Forest Institute, Peshawar. These aquaria have proved a good institution for inculcating the sense of fish culture among the people of tribal area. This is supported by the fact that mounting interest is being shown by the masses for ornamental fishes and people have taken to setting up aquaria in their residential houses, offices and other suitable places.

Production of Fish :

Total fish production from fresh water fishery resources during the year 1966-67 was 6,50,000 maunds as compared to last year's production of 6,25,000 maunds.

Marine Fishery production from Pasni, Gwadur and Ormara has been reported as 8,276 metric tons in 1966-67.

Food Department

General :

The policies initiated by the Provincial Food Department aim at ensuring economic price to producers of wheat, rice and sugarcane, make available foodgrains and sugar at reasonable prices, and eliminate chances of waste, hoarding and dissipation of the marketable surpluses. These objectives are sought to be achieved by maintaining a revolving reserve of wheat. Besides, the department is also concerned with purchase of rice for supply to East Pakistan, export abroad, and for domestic consumption ; exercise of control over Roller Flour Mills to the extent considered essential ; and distribution of wheat, maize, rice and sugar through the agency of authorised Ration Depots.

Food Deficit :

The aggregate production of major foodgrains during the year 1966-67 was estimated at about 64,32,300 tons. Deducting 11,87,300 tons towards seed, wastage and cattle feed and 2,97,000 tons of rice procured for export and supply to East Pakistan, the balance left for consumption within the Province was 49,48,000 tons.

Wheat Policy :

The key note of the wheat policy followed during the year under review was the procurement of indigenous wheat on voluntary basis at the floor price of Rs. 14.60 per maund. Consumers were assured supplies of imported wheat and maize from 194 Provincial Reserve Centres at Rs. 17.37 and Rs. 16.87 per maund respectively and of wheat atta at Rs. 18.75 per maund through Ration Depots. There was no control on prices of wheat in the open market. The blending percentages for milling of imported and indigenous wheat were, however, fixed to secure better utilization of the available supplies and to maintain the quality of atta. Inspite of lesser production of wheat as compared to the preceding year, no control was imposed on movement of wheat. Some restrictions were, however, imposed to check smuggling of wheat and wheat atta from the Province.

Movement of Wheat on Trade Account :

About 190 Marketing Intelligence Centres remained in operation in the Province for collection of information about prices of major food-

grains and arrivals of wheat. The arrivals of wheat in various mandies during the year 1966-67 aggregated to 4,64,024 tons as againt 3,91,290 tons during the preceding year.

Prices of Wheat :

Prices of wheat generally ranged from Rs. 20.00 to Rs. 25.00 per maund at various stations upto November, 1966. The prices, however, registered increase in the month of December, 1966 and touched even Rs. 40.00 per maund in February, 1967 at some stations in the Province.

Food Department adopted various measures to make available wheat and wheat atta at reasonable prices to consumers and arrest the rising trend in the prices of foodgrains. It was decided to tackle the food situation in the Province on war footing. Despatches of imported wheat and maize arriving at Karachi were arranged promptly to up-country stations. Commercial Banks were required to declare the stocks of wheat pledged with them by the trade. To improve the quality of atta and increase its availability, extraction of fines from wheat was stopped. Roller Flour Mills and Modern Wheat Grinding Plants were directed to produce wholemeal atta with 3% extraction of brain. Two Roller Flour Mills, one at Lahore and the other at Karachi were reserved for milling of fine atta to cater for the requirements of bakers, confectioners, biscuit factories and other establishments. Roller Flour Mills and Modern Wheat Grinding Plants were advised to eliminate agents and other intermediaries in the sale of atta.

For the convenience of consumers, the number of Ration Depots was increased and Fair Price Shops established in urban areas in the Province. Members of various tiers of Basic Democracies were associated in distribution of wheat, wheat atta and maize. Samples of atta produced by Roller Flour Mills and Modern Wheat Grinding Plants were ordered to be drawn frequently to ascertain the quality of atta.

Imports and Distribution of Wheat :

To meet the deficit of 13,45,200 tons of foodgrains, 10,03,979 tons of wheat and 1,87,708 tons of maize was imported from abroad during the year 1966-67. Adding the carry over of 1,98,928 tons of wheat from the year 1965-66 the available supplies aggregated to 13,90,615 tons. A quantity of 11,25,269 tons of wheat and 1,33,290 tons of maize was issued to various agencies from Government Reserve during the year under report as against 7,19,786 tons of wheat in 1965-66.

Rice :

The Provincial Government procured superior rice produced in

Lahore Region and Kangni and Joshi rice produced in Hyderabad and Khairpur Divisions on behalf of the Government of Pakistan. Procurement of superior rice for export to foreign countries aggregated to 1,24,212 tons. About 1,75,000 tons of superior rice valuing about Rs. 17 crores was exported to various countries. 1,77,796 tons of Kangni and Joshi rice was procured for shipment to East Pakistan. A quantity of 14,851 tons of Basmati rice was procured on Provincial Government Account for supply to consumers through Ration Depots.

Sugar :

Sugar Mills in West Pakistan produced 3.17 lac tons of sugar during the crushing season 1966-67 against the estimated yearly requirements of about 3.10 lac tons. Production of sugar during the year 1965-66 aggregated to 3.81 lac tons. The Province thus achieved self-sufficiency in sugar. The fall in production during the year 1966-67 was on account of heavy frost and the resultant decrease in recovery. Control on distribution of sugar was lifted with effect from the 24th October, 1966. To guard against increase in prices, a quantity of 28,735 tons of sugar was made available to consumers from Government Reserves through Ration Depots.

Enforcement Measures :

The Enforcement staff of the Provincial Food Department launched a relentless campaign against the anti-social elements indulging in malpractices like adulteration, black marketing, short weighment etc. During the year under review, action was initiated against 86 Flour Mills, 314 Foodgrains Licensees and 455 Ration Depots. In order to curb the incidence of food adulteration, 751 samples of food stuffs were obtained during the year 1966-67 under the West Pakistan Pure Food Ordinance, 1960 for chemical examination by the Government Public Analyst.

Pakistan Western Railway

The Pakistan Western Railway is the biggest transport agency and the largest commercial undertaking in the country. In 1966-67, 1,52,622 passengers and 84,302 freight trains were run carrying about 12.84 crore passengers and 1.43 crore tons of freight. The Railway employs more than 1.32 lakh staff. Its gross earnings during 1966-67 were over Rs. 61 crore and it earned a gross profit of Rs. 6.28 crore out of which Rs. 6.23 crore were paid as return on Central and Provincial investments, leaving a net profit of Rs. 5 lakh. During 1967-68, total earnings are expected to be Rs. 64.63 crores and total expenditure Rs. 57.68 crore.

With headquarters at Lahore, it stretches from Landhi Khana in the Khyber Pass on the north-western frontier to Karachi Port in the south, passing through the plains of the former Punjab and Sind through a net-work of branch and main-lines. One link of the Railway winds its way from Sukkur through Quetta and terminating at Chaman on the Afghan border, while another link extends from Quetta to Spezand, and on to Zahidan in Iran.

Pakistan inherited the Railway in a run-down condition as a result of intensive usage during the World War II, coupled with lack of proper maintenance of track and equipment. Rehabilitation on a large scale had become necessary for which purpose a programme was drawn up but the Partition of the sub-continent intervened. The situation in which the Railway was placed immediately after Independence posed an overwhelming challenge. Heavy demands were made on the Railway as it was called upon to undertake the transport of hundreds of thousands of refugees, which necessitated the running of 1,150 special trains, covering over 200,000 train-miles. This colossal task had hardly come to an end when, in January, 1948, the Railway was faced with an acute shortage of coal due to suspension of supplies from India, and consequently, a drastic cut of 75 per cent in regular passenger services, and restrictions in the movement of goods has to be temporarily imposed.

Restoration and increase in train service—To meet the situation resulting from suspension of coal supplies from India, and in view of the high cost of coal imported from other countries, steam locomotives were converted into oilfired. This arrangement enabled the Railway to tide over the fuel crisis and to restore normal train services by March, 1950.

At the same time, a scheme of progressive dieselization of the locomotive fleet was introduced. As a result it was possible to gradually augment train services. This process continued and by 1965-66 the number of passenger trains increased by 112% and goods ton-mileage by 159% over that of 1950-51.

The Railway has passed through many a crisis on account of floods since Independence. Ravage by floods had become almost a regular feature. In 1950 floods affected several hundred square miles causing wide-spread disruption of railway communications. Similar floods occurred in 1955, 1956 and 1957. During 1957, floods surpassed all previous records. Again, in 1958 the River Jhelum was in high floods, and due to heavy rains, there was extensive damage to property and track, affecting the overall efficiency of the Railway. In 1960, 1961 and in later years two floods were experienced though of lower intensity.

A number of flood protection schemes, based on the past experience of flood ravages, have been under execution for the purpose of preventing damage to the railway system and avoiding resultant disruption of railway services. Much has been done in this direction and a lot more has yet to be undertaken.

In view of the over-age, overworked, run-down and dilapidated condition of the Railway assets inherited by Pakistan, it was necessary that, before any new constructions could be undertaken, the present assets should be rehabilitated and replaced. As such during the post-Independence period additions to the route-mileage have been made on a relatively small scale as detailed below :—

(*a*) Mardan-Charsadda Section	...	16.75
(*b*) Conversion of Jacobabad-Kashmor	...	75.52
(*c*) Landhi-Korangi Section	...	3.68
(*d*) Karachi Circular Railway	...	16.48

The Rs. 63 crore First Five-Year Plan (1955-60) aimed at rehabilitation of track and rolling stock, restoration of buildings, machinery, bridges etc. The main objectives of the Rs. 110 crore Second Five-Year Plan (1960-65) were rehabilitation of track and other equipment, continued replacement of rolling stock, improvement of line capacity by removing bottlenecks and modernization of signalling. The significant achievements were the construction of a Central Diesel Locomotive Workshop at Rawalpindi with a capacity of repairing 200 diesel-electric locomotives, replacement of Lansdowne Bridge over the Indus by the modern Ayub Bridge, centralised Traffic Control between Karachi City and Landhi, and the completion of the first phase of the Karachi Circular Railway.

In addition to the objectives of the first two Plans, the Rs. 150 crore Third Five-Year Plan (1965-70) envisages provision of essential amenities for passengers and railway staff, new constructions essential for the economic development of the country, manufacture of passenger coaches, signalling and track equipment and introduction of electric traction on Khanewal-Lahore Section.

Lack of coal which had compelled the Railway to convert 510 of its locomotives to oil burning by March, 1951, also turned its thoughts to the new mode of traction which, on account of its economics, had gained immense popularity in the United States of America, namely the diesel-electric locomotion. Extension of diesel-electric traction on the main and the branch lines has continued, and at the end of the year 1966-67, the P. W. Railway had 337 diesel-electric locomotives costing 37½ crore rupees. With the augmented diesel fleet utilization of rolling stock and sectional capacities have been considerably improved.

A new Workshop for repairs and maintenance of diesel-electric locomotives was set up at Karachi Cantt. at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 lakh. This workshop has been equipped with the most up-to-date machinery.

In addition, construction of Phases I and II of the Central Diesel Locomotive Repair Workshop at Rawalpindi, providing a capacity for 200 locomotives on line, was completed in January, 1965. The workshop has been equipped for undertaking heavy repairs to all electrical and mechanical items of diesel locomotives and railcars. The plan allows for expansion in phases. Such expansion would be carried out from time to time depending upon heavy repair requirements.

In the beginning, diesel maintenance and operation staff were sent to the United States of America for receiving training in the new mode of traction. A diesel training school was set up in 1957 at Karachi with the assistance of Foreign Operations Administration of the United States of America. During 1966-67, 510 trainees in different categories of diesel trades including apprentices, qualified from the school, bringing the total number of staff who passed out of the school to 4689.

Passengers Amenities :

The Railway has all along been trying to make available additional facilities for the public, particularly for lower class passengers. These include waiting halls with separate enclosures for ladies, shelters on passenger platforms, high-level platforms, electric fans in third class compartments, and on platforms and in waiting halls, urinals and lavatories equipped with flush system, improved type of benches in waiting halls and

on platforms, electric water-coolers and ice-cooled water during the summer months etc.

Passenger receipts of the Pakistan Western Railway constitute 40% of its total earnings. Lower class passengers constitute 99.6% of the total number of passengers carried. Of these 78 per cent travel in the 1—50 mile zone. To avoid over-crowding and to meet the ever-growing needs of the travelling public more and more trains and railcars have been introduced. Chenab Express, Shaheen Express, Tezgam, Tezrao and Awami Express are some of the long-distance fast trains introduced gradually after the Independence. The last two cater only for lower class passengers. Awami Express, which has introduced in 1964 between Karachi Cantt. and Peshawar Cantt. is exclusively for Third Class Passengers and provides reserved sleeping accommodation. The train from end to end, consists of vestibuled coaches. Each coach has 3-tier berths for providing sleeping accommodation for 48 and seats for 24 passengers during night and seating accommodation for 88 passengers during day. Seats are reserved in advance on payment of additional Rs. 5/- per berth. There are conductors on the train for guiding the passengers to their seats and berths and to look after their comfort.

New Constructions :

(*a*) *Karachi Circular Railway*—The Karachi Circular Railway Project comprises two phases to be completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.05 crore. Phase I of the Project, linking Drigh Road and Drigh Colony stations with Wazir Mansion was opened to goods traffic in January, 1963 and to passenger traffic in November, 1964. Arrangements to start the work on Phase II of the Project, connecting Wazir Mansion with Karachi City, are in hand. Objective of this link is to furnish an efficient and economical means of transport for the growing needs of Karachi Area and also to help promote the development of industrial concerns located in the area served by it.

(*b*) *Kot Adu-Dera Ghazi Khan-Kashmor Link*—This Project also comprises two phases and will cost about Rs. 16.90 crore. Phase I of the Project will connect Kot Adu with the District Headquarter, Dera Ghazi Khan, across the Taunsa Barrage, a distance of 48½ miles. This work, which was taken in hand in 1964-65, will be opened for traffic during 1967-68. Phase II of the Project, connecting Dera Ghazi Khan with Kashmor, a distance of 147½ miles, is programmed to be completed in about three years. This rail link will provide an alternative route to the northern areas from Karachi and Quetta on the other side of River Indus.

(c) *Conversion of Hyderabad-Mirpur Khas Section from Metre-Gauge to Broad Gauge*—This Rs. 2.31 crore Project was taken in hand in 1964-65 and will be completed before the end of the year. The conversion will eliminate the transhipment of goods at Hyderabad and provide ample room for the expansion of the yard at this station and at the same time, remove a number of traffic bottlenecks.

(d) *Construction of Amruka-Wasawewala Rail Link*—This rail link was processed for approval, which was given by the National Economic Council on 29th August, 1967. The work on the project, which has been included in the Third Five-Year Plan, will be taken in hand shortly.

(e) *Islamabad Spur*—This rail link, which will connect Islamabad with the main line, has also been approved by the National Economic Council on 29th August, 1967 and the work will start shortly.

Research and Training :

The necessity for an adequate organization for research and other related studies has been felt for a long time. A Research Centre was set up in 1964. Among other activities, it is expected to study the problems in connection with electrification, modernization of track, and introduction of new techniques, and in the establishment of various manufacturing units. The scheme, which is estimated to cost Rs. 80 lakh, provides for, besides the Research Centre, a technical school for civil engineering staff, including a workshop. During the Third Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 20 lakh has been provided for the purpose. The Research Centre brings out "Technical Bulletin" bi-annually in which are published results of the studies conducted as well as informative articles written by Pakistani Railwaymen.

Pakistan Western Railway attaches great importance to the proper systematic training of its staff in the various trades and fields in which they are employed for this purpose. Besides the Diesel Training School at Karachi and Apprentices Training School at Moghalpura, P. W. R. runs a school near Lahore Cantt. called the Walton Training School, which imparts training to the new entrants to the Railway Service in various categories as well as the staff in service who undergo refresher and promotion courses. During the year 1966-67, 2,725 passed courses in various categories namely, station masters, telegraphists, commercial clerks, guards, drivers, yard staff, traffic inspectors, locomotive inspectors, permanent-way inspectors, inspectors of works etc.

The Pakistan Regional Railway Training Centre, which was taken over by the Pakistan Government from the United Nations on 1st January, 1958, functions in the school premises. This centre imparts training in Railway Operation and Signalling to Railway personnel from countries of the Middle East, the Far East and of the South East Asia and has a well-equipped Model Room with latest equipment used on some of the world's advanced railways. During 1966-67 thirteen foreign and nine Pakistani trainees attended the Regional Centre.

The other training institutions of the Railway are Watch and Ward Training School, Lahore, Draftmen's Training School, Lahore, Railway Accounts Academy, Quetta and Railway Accounts Training Centre, Lahore.

Staff Welfare :

The Railway provides housing, medical, educational, recreational and sports facilities to the staff and their families either free or at nominal charges.

The Railway runs or aids about 50 schools from primary to secondary level where about 16,000 children of Railway employees study. Two hostels for 50 students each, one at Lahore and other at Karachi, have been recently constructed, for the students whose parents are posted at other places.

Suitable assistance is being provided for the sports activities and a modern sports stadium has been constructed at Lahore. The second stadium is proposed to be constructed at Karachi.

There are more than 51,000 staff quarters which accommodate about 40% of the total staff. During the current financial year, provision has been made for 220 Class III and 720 Class IV staff quarters.

There are 64 hospitals and dispensaries including a sanatorium for tuberculosis patients where free medical facilities are provided to the Railway staff and their families. Apart from nursing and other staff, these hospitals and dispensaries are manned by 132 Doctors including 13 Lady Doctors and 5 Dental Surgeons. Facilities are provided for indoor patients for which purpose there are 996 beds in the various Railway Hospitals. Another hospital conforming to modern standards and practices has recently been constructed at Rawalpindi at a cost of Rs. 33 lakh. It has accommodation for 100 beds.

Provincial Transport Authority

Overall Transport Position:

The overall transport situation through mechanically propelled motor vehicles remained satisfactory in the Province during the year under review. There has been an increase of 1298 buses, 1100 motor cabs (taxis), 758 motor cab rickshaws and 3325 goods trucks, over the past year. The Regional Transport Authorities in their respective areas not only opened a number of new routes for operating fresh bus services but also increased the existing number of services on the old routes with heavier volume of traffic to avoid inconvenience to the travelling public. Disciplinary action was also taken by the Regional Transport Authorities against route permit holders and drivers who failed to provide the requisite travelling facilities and were found guilty of various irregularities. As a result of this, 540 permits were cancelled and 142 suspended for different durations apart from disqualifying 83 drivers.

Testing and Sealing of Fare Meters:

In order to curb the practice of over-charging by motor cabs and motor cab rickshaws on account of faulty meters, the Provincial Transport Authority decided that fare meters of these vehicles before being fitted should be tested and sealed officially. Accordingly, necessary arrangements are being made by the Central Testing Laboratories, Karachi for testing of the meters at all important stations of the Province.

Insurance of Motor Vehicles :

Although motor vehicles were legally required to be insured against third party risk yet the victims of road accidents seldom received any compensation, the reason being that the existing law did not lay down any procedure for the filing, assessment and payment of claims for compensation. It was left to the parties either to mutually settle the claim or to seek redress in a court of law. The result was that the Insurance Companies have been thriving at the cost of victims of road accidents. In order to remove existing lacunas in the law and to lay down a speedy procedure for settlement of claims, the Provincial Transport Authority has made the following recommendations to the Government of West Pakistan for moving the Central Government to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939:—

(*a*) the existing limits of liabilities of a policy of insurance as given in sub-section (2) of section 95 of the Motor Vehicles

Act, 1939 be raised from Rs. 20,000.00 to Rs. 50,000.00, Rs. 4,000.00 to 10,000.00 and Rs. 2,000.00 to 5,000.00.

(*b*) that there should be an Insurance Officer in each Division to be nominated by the Commissioner, who would settle and assess the claims for compensation of road accidents victims. This Insurance Officer would work directly under the supervision of the Chairman, Provincial Transport Authority.

(*c*) that the compensation should also be given in case of damage caused to property in motor accidents.

(*d*) that the Insurance Companies desirous of doing business of insurance of motor vehicles in West Pakistan be approved by the West Pakistan Government.

(*e*) that an Insurance Fund be set up to cover hit and run cases as well as those cases where the victims fail to have any legal policy. Contribution to this Fund should be made by the insurance companies and also by the owners of the motor vehicles who will be required to pay a nominal amount every year. This Fund shall be operated by the Chairman, Provincial Transport Authority.

Urdu Registration Number Plates :

The Provincial Transport Authority has decided that all motor vehicles except those for which special registration is provided shall compulsorily carry Urdu Registration Number. Plates showing the full name of the district in Nastaliq script of Urdu and numerals appearing thereunder. Different blocks of series for various categories of vehicles should be reserved by all Registering Authorities on a uniform basis in West Pakistan. The Assistant Inspector General of Police (Traffic), was authorised to fix the specifications of words and numerals so that the number plates are of reasonable size. As soon as recommendations of Assistant Inspector General of Police (Traffic) regarding specifications are received, necessary amendments in the law will be proposed to Government. The Provincial Transport Authority further decided that the existing English number plates should be replaced within one year.

Un-manned Railway Level Crossings :

The Provincial Transport Authority observed that certain un-manned Railway Level Crossings were located on short turns and the drivers did not know about the level crossings until they were on the track. Moreover, on certain points there were no warning signs and a number of trees and bushes which had grown up obstructed the view of the motor drivers. The Authority accordingly requested the Pakistan Western Railway to clear all such obstructions. The P.W.D., and Local Bodies have also been moved to put up warning signs on the roads near

the Railway crossings and the Regional Transport Authorities have been directed to attach a condition to every route permit as below:—

"the driver of a transport vehicle not being a motor cab who desires to pass over an un-manned Railway Level Crossing shall cause the vehicle to stop before the crossing and shall not attempt to pass over the crossing unless the conductor of the vehicle, or where the vehicle has no conductor a person authorised in this behalf by the owner of the vehicle, walks before the vehicle until it has cleared the railway lines".

Control of Inter-Regional Routes for Buses:

The Provincial Transport Authority considered that the smooth flow of passenger traffic on inter-regional routes connecting divisions, districts and towns with each other could not be ensured unless the issuance of inter-regional stage carriage (bus) permits was streamlined and fully controlled. It was decided that the Provincial Transport Authority itself should take over the responsibility of providing adequate transport facilities on the inter-regional routes by determining the number of permits which should be granted by the Regional Transport Authority/Regional Transport Authorities to be nominated by the Provincial Transport Authority for such routes, after necessary survey to be conducted in consultation with the Regional Transport Authorities, Traffic Police, Road Authorities and other Departments concerned.

Temporary Permits:

In order to stop the indiscriminate issue of temporary permits, the Provincial Transport Authority has issued the following directions to the Regional Transport Authorities for their guidance and compliance:—

(*i*) The duration of the permit should commence not more than three days before the start of the fair etc. and its validity should expire within three days after such occasion has ended according to need.

(*ii*) The grant should be made for a seasonal business such as during summer season for hill stations or where the boat-bridges are built over the rivers when the water level is quite low.

(*iii*) The need for which the grant is to be made should be clearly established.

(*iv*) Grants should be for a temporary need which should be clearly established. If on the expiry of the temporary permit another fresh grant of the temporary permit is made, the same should be done after a minute scrutiny and reasons should be recorded, provided where the need is of a permanent nature, the survey should be conducted at the earliest and the

route should be declared open for the grant of permanent permits.

(*v*) Where the temporary permit has been grantend pending decision of the application for the grant/renewal of a permanent permit, decision on pending applications should be taken without any delay.

(*vi*) Formalities of survey etc., for a permanent permit should be completed by Regional Transport Authority expeditiously so that there is no need for the re-issue of a temporary permit.

(*vii*) Quarterly returns of temporary permits be submitted to Provincial Transport Authority by the 7th day of January, April, July and October every year.

Over-Speeding by Transport Vehicles :

The Provincial Transport Authority viewed with concern over-speeding by transport vehicles. It was resolved that Communications and Works Department may be approached to display signs on various points of road regarding the maximum speed limit fixed for buses and trucks. The Authority felt this will have a salutory effect on the bus/truck drivers. The Provincial Transport Authority appointed a sub-committee to give a fair trial to a speed checking instrument known as 'Tachograph'. A specimen of this instrument is to be produced by a Karachi Firm and will be fitted to a vehicle of the Road Transport Corporation for trial. It was also decided that since Tachographs and speed Governors have been tried on the locomotives of Pakistan Western Railway, a representative of the Pakistan Western Railway should also work as a member of the Committee appointed for this purpose. The report of this Committee regarding the trial of a Tachograph will be considered by the Provincial Transport Authority in due course for making recommendations.

Divisional Traffic Checking Committees :

In pursuance of the orders of the Governor, Divisional Traffic Checking Committees have been formed in all the Divisions consisting of officials and non-officials to conduct surprise raids to detect traffic violations on highways. As a result of the raids conducted by the various Divisional Checking Parties, the situation on the roads has improved considerably and over-speeding, plying of vehicles without route permits, and over-loading by transport vehicles, have minimised to a great extent.

Transport Facilities at Karachi :

In order to overcome the inadequacy of passenger transport vehicles at Karachi the Regional Transport Authority, Karachi has been directed by the Governor to grant motor cab rickshaw permits liberally on the production of a fit vehicle. The Road Transport Corporation is also arranging to start its buses at Karachi to meet the increased traffic demands.

TABLE I—PROVINCIAL TRANSPORT AUTHORITY,

Total Population of Motor Vehicles of different classes (Division &

Name of Divn/District	PRIVATE VEHICLES.						
	Motor Cycle & Scooter	Motor Car, Jeep and S/Wagons.			Tractor.		
		Petrol	Diesel	Total	Petrol	Diesel	Total
PESHAWAR DIVN.	**3246**	**6759**	...	**6759**	...	**353**	**353**
Peshawar.	2158	4439	...	4439	...	63	63
Hazara.	382	1115	...	1115	...	1	1
Mardan.	498	932	...	932	...	236	236
Kohat.	208	273	...	273	...	53	53
D. I. KHAN DIVN.	**274**	**679**	...	**679**	...	**93**	**93**
D. I. Khan.	136	363	...	363	...	74	74
Bannu.	138	316	...	316	...	19	19
RAWALPINDI DIVN.	**6643**	**8316**	**21**	**8337**	**34**	**43**	**77**
Rawalpindi.	5667	6692	...	6692	...	20	20
Campbellpur.	165	271	4	275	...	23	23
Jhelum.	449	920	17	937	...	...	...
Gujrat.	362	433	...	433	34	...	34
SARGODHA DIVN.	**2947**	**2815**	**5**	**2820**	**8**	**214**	**222**
Sargodha.	702	809	5	814	...	76	76
Mianwali.	117	224	...	224	8	...	8
Lyallpur.	1997	1526	...	1526	...	109	109
Jhang.	131	256	...	256	...	29	29
LAHORE DIVN.	**21009**	**20566**	**167**	**20733**	**4**	**664**	**668**
Lahore.	19104	18895	166	19061	...	564	564
Sheikhupura.	205	563	...	563	...	43	43
Gujranwala.	906	562	...	562	...	42	42
Sialkot.	794	546	1	547	4	15	19
MULTAN DIVN.	**2940**	**2994**	**4**	**2998**	**6**	**134**	**140**
Multan.	1902	1964	4	1968	1	123	123
Sahiwal.	811	687	...	687	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh.	128	167	...	167	...	11	11
D. G. Khan.	99	176	...	176	6	...	6

WEST PAKISTAN, LAHORE.
District-wise) in West Pakistan, on 31st December, 1966.

PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLES

Buses.			Motor Cab (Taxis)			Rickshaws
Petrol	Diesel	Total	Petrol	Diesel	Total	
269	**1159**	**1428**	**696**	**21**	**717**	**479**
49	733	782	288	...	288	444
80	151	231	272	...	272	1
100	158	258	91	21	112	20
40	117	157	45	...	45	14
145	**269**	**414**	**87**	...	**87**	**24**
85	50	135	83	...	83	12
60	219	279	4	...	4	12
228	**1016**	**1244**	**834**	**2**	**836**	**2**
132	646	778	789	...	789	...
5	20	25	5	2	7	...
35	107	142	30	...	30	...
56	243	299	10	...	10	2
134	**1824**	**1958**	**29**	...	**29**	**376**
67	364	431	8	...	8	...
4	91	95	1	...	1	...
57	1244	1301	18	...	18	375
6	125	131	2	...	2	1
87	**3359**	**3446**	**1121**	...	**1121**	**2879**
18	2803	2821	1113	...	1113	2868
4	253	257	...	...	...	8
62	254	316	2	...	2	3
3	49	52	6	...	6	...
381	**1090**	**1471**	**49**	...	**49**	**509**
325	399	724	34	...	34	507
18	359	377	11	...	11	1
38	8	46	2	...	2	1
...	324	324	2	...	2	...

TABLE I—PROVINCIAL TRANSPORT AUTHORITY,

Total Number of Motor Vehicles of different classes (Division &

Name of Divn./District.	Delivery Vans.			GOODS Trucks Private Carriers		
	Petrol	Diesel	Total	Petrol	Diesel	Total
PESHAWAR DIVN.	**77**	...	**77**	**317**	**53**	**370**
Peshawar.	34	...	34	261	...	261
Hazara.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardan.	43	...	43	20	40	60
Kohat.	...	...	...	36	13	49
D.I. KHAN DIVN.	**40**	...	**40**	**12**	**83**	**95**
D.I. Khan.	10	...	10	10	81	91
Bannu.	30	...	30	2	2	4
RAWALPINDI DIVN.	**305**	...	**305**	**90**	**626**	**716**
Rawalpindi.	96	...	96	46	501	547
Campbellpur.	2	...	2	3	2	5
Jhelum.	195	...	195	35	105	140
Gujrat.	12	...	12	6	18	24
SARGODHA DIVN.	**174**	**3**	**177**	85	**14**	**99**
Sargodha.	113	3	116	...	...	...
Mianwali.	2	...	2	63	6	69
Lyallpur.	25	...	25	20	8	28
Jhang.	34	...	34	2	...	2
LAHORE DIVN.	**1931**	**85**	**2016**	**530**	**1227**	**1757**
Lahore.	1904	...	1904	502	1227	1729
Sheikhupura.	9	85	94	...	...	...
Gujranwala.	15	...	15	8	...	8
Sialkot.	3	...	3	20	...	20
MULTAN DIVN.	**87**	**80**	**167**	**112**	**307**	**419**
Multan.	73	80	153	86	262	348
Sahiwal.	1	...	1	3	31	34
Muzaffargarh.	6	...	6	23	...	23
D.G. Khan.	7	...	7	...	14	14

WEST PAKISTAN, LAHORE—*Continued.*

District-wise) in West Pakistan, on 31st December, 1966.

VEHICLES.

Public Carriers			Other Vehicles			Grand Total		
Petrol	Diesel	Total	Petrol	Diesel	Total	Petrol	Diesel	Total
1304	**3330**	**4634**	**159**	...	**159**	**13306**	**4916**	**18222**
918	2394	3312	71	...	71	8662	3190	11852
259	516	775	84	...	84	2193	668	2861
100	307	407	4	...	4	1808	762	2570
27	113	140	...	...	...	643	296	939
120	**533**	**653**	**20**	**6**	**2**	**140**	**984**	**2385**
20	150	170	16	...	16	735	355	1090
100	383	483	4	6	10	666	629	1295
814	**3378**	**4192**	**324**	**41**	**365**	**17590**	**5127**	**22717**
662	2937	3599	170	39	209	14254	4143	18397
57	31	88	2	...	2	510	82	592
45	310	355	76	2	78	1785	541	2326
50	100	150	76	...	76	1041	361	1492
147	**1644**	**1791**	**265**	**105**	**370**	**6980**	**3809**	**10789**
88	408	496	2	3	5	1789	859	2648
7	32	39	34	...	34	460	129	589
45	1097	1142	229	102	331	4292	2560	6852
7	107	114	...	...	...	439	261	700
338	**2524**	**2862**	**1**	...	**1**	**48466**	**8026**	**56492**
256	1974	2230	...	...	...	44660	6734	51394
5	209	214	...	...	...	794	590	1384
77	267	344	...	...	...	1635	563	2198
...	74	74	1	...	1	1377	139	1516
205	**1072**	**1277**	**125**	**213**	**338**	**7408**	**2900**	**10308**
200	462	662	79	8	87	5170	1338	6508
5	423	428	27	205	232	1564	1018	2582
...	88	88	16	...	16	381	107	488
...	99	99	3	...	3	293	437	730

TABLE I—PROVINCIAL TRANSPORT AUTHORITY,

Total Number of Motor Vehicles of different classes (Division &

GOODS

Name of Divin./Dstrict.	Delivery Vans			Trucks Private Carriers		
	Petrol	Diesel	Total	Petrol	Diesel	Total
BAHAWALPUR DIVN.	**43**	...	**43**	**92**	**5**	97
Bahawalpur.	36	...	36	85	1	86
Bahawalnagar.	7	...	7	5	4	9
R.Y. Khan.	...	...	...	2	...	2
KHAIRPUR DIVN.	**55**	...	**55**	**215**	**104**	323
Khairpur.	...	...	...	61	5	66
Jaccobabad.	...	...	...	9	13	22
Sukkur	55	...	55	129	70	199
Nawabshah.	...	...	...	...	7	7
Larkana.	...	...	...	20	9	29
HYDERABAD DIVN.	...	**12**	**12**	**592**	**110**	702
Hyderabad.	...	12	12	429	104	533
Sanghar.	...	...	...	9	...	9
Tharparkar.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thatta.	...	...	...	154	6	160
Dadu.	...	...	...	...	...	...
QUETTA DIVN.	**15**	...	**15**	**58**	**145**	203
Quetta.	10	...	10	47	117	164
Sibi.	1	...	1	6	12	18
Zhob at F/Sandeman.	3	...	3	...	15	15
Loralai.	1	...	1	5	1	6
KALAT DIVN.	**3**	...	**3**	**25**	**3**	28
KARACHI DIVN.	**1289**	...	**1298**	**1367**	**526**	1893
Karachi.	1298	...	1298	1131	526	1657
Lasbela.	...	...	...	236	...	236
TOTAL :	**4028**	**180**	**4208**	**3499**	**3203**	6702

WEST PAKISTAN, LAHORE—*Concluded.*

District-wise) in West Pakistan, on 31st December, 1966.

VEHICLES.

Public Carriers			Other Vehicles			Grand Total		
Petrol	Diesel	Total	Petrol	Diesel	Total	Petrol	Diesel	Total
4	**436**	**440**	**103**	**...**	**103**	**3249**	**1243**	**4492**
...	335	335	100	...	100	2379	784	3163
...	5	5	3	...	3	188	119	307
4	96	100	...	...	...	682	340	1022
226	**237**	**463**	**195**	**10**	**205**	**4937**	**717**	**5654**
36	5	41	98	10	108	802	107	909
...	81	81	1	...	1	391	131	522
158	55	213	65	...	65	2579	296	2875
2	68	70	31	...	31	575	133	708
30	28	58	...	...	...	590	50	640
1566	**499**	**2065**	**764**	**269**	**1033**	**16465**	**1504**	**17969**
1241	422	1663	689	206	895	13895	1170	15065
...	...	...	24	2	26	191	17	208
169	51	220	51	13	64	1245	222	1467
82	26	108	...	48	48	800	95	895
74	...	74	...	...	...	334	...	334
414	**430**	**844**	**135**	**8**	**143**	**2219**	**721**	**2940**
389	363	752	116	6	122	2038	607	2645
5	12	17	11	...	11	55	26	81
...	...	...	...	2	2	17	17	34
20	55	75	8	...	8	109	71	180
71	**94**	**135**	**21**	**...**	**21**	**421**	**143**	**564**
2662	**1663**	**4625**	**16**	**4**	**20**	**75456**	**5496**	**80952**
2662	1693	4625	16	4	20	75147	5494	80643
...	...	...	...	...	...	309	...	309
7871	**16110**	**23981**	**2128**	**656**	**2784**	**197898**	**35586**	**233484**

TABLE I

Members of the Provincial Transport Authority, West Pakistan and Regional Transport Authorities in West Pakistan on 30-6-67.

Serial No.	Name of Authority	Members	Area of Jurisdiction
1.	Provincial Transport Authority, West Pakistan.	**Official Members**	
		1. The Chairman, Provincial Transport Authority, West Pakistan (Chairman).	The Province of West Pakistan except tribal areas.
		2. The Secretary to Government, West Pakistan, Industries Department, Lahore.	
		3. The Chief Commercial Manager, Pakistan Western Railway, Lahore.	
		4. The Secretary (Excise & Taxation), Board of Revenue, West Pakistan, Lahore.	
		5. The Deputy Secretary (Communication and Works) Communication & Works Department, Lahore.	
		6. The Additional Inspector-General of Police, West Pakistan.	
		7. The Assistant Inspector-General of Police (Traffic), West Pakistan, Lahore.	
		8. The Secretary, Provincial Transport Authority, West Pakistan, Lahore.	
		9. The Chairman, Road Transport Corporation, Lahore.	

Serial No.	Name of Authority	Members	Area of Jurisdiction
		Non-Official Members 1. Commodore Khalid Jamil, MNA., Karachi. 2. Makhdum Muhammad Zaman, MNA, Hyderabad. 3. Major Fazal Karim Khan Qasuria, MNA, D. I. Khan. 4. Mr. Manzoor Hussain of Service Industries, Gujrat. 5. Sardar Muhammad Khan Jogezai, MPA., Quetta. 6. Mian Abdul Haque, SQA, MNA, Sahiwal.	
2.	Regional Transport Authority, Peshawar.	**Official Members** 1. Commissioner, Peshawar Division (Chairman). 2. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Peshawar. 3. Superintending Engineer, B&R, Peshawar Provincial Circle, Peshawar. 4. Divisional Superintendent, Pakistan Western Railway, Rawalpindi. 5. Director, Excise and Taxation, Peshawar. 6. Deputy Director, Industries, Peshawar. 7. Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, Peshawar.	All Districts in Peshawar Division.

Serial No.	Name of Authority	Members	Area of Jurisdiction
		Non-Official Members	
		1. Mr. Fida Muhammad Khan, MNA., Peshawar.	
		2. Mr. Azmat Ali Khan, MNA, Kohat.	
		3. Mr. Abdus Sattar Khan, MPA., Mardan.	
		4. Mr. Ali Man Shah, MNA., Khyber Agency.	
		5. Capt. Akhtar Ayub Khan, MPA., of Hazara.	
3.	Regional Transport Authority, D. I. Khan.	**Official Members**	
		1. Commissioner, D.I. Khan Division (Chairman).	All Districts in Dera Ismail Khan.
		2. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, D.I. Khan.	
		3. Superintending Engineer, B & R Southern (Bannu) Circle.	
		4. Director, Excise and Taxation, Peshawar.	
		5. Deputy Director, Industries, Peshawar.	
		6. Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, D. I. Khan.	
		Non-Official Members	
		1. Sardar Fazal Karim Khan, Kasuria.	
		2. Sardar Habibullah Khan.	

Serial No.	Name of Authority	Members	Area of Jurisdiction
		3. Mr. Abdul Malik Khan, s/o Late Haji Pir Rehman, South Waziristan.	
		4. Mr. Muhammad Azim Khan, Lakki-Marwat, Bannu District.	
4.	Regional Transport Authority, Rawalpindi.	**Official Members**	
		1. Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division (Chairman).	All Districts in Rawalpindi Division and Gujranwala & Sialkot Districts of Lahore Division.
		2. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Rawalpindi.	
		3. Superintending Engineer, B & R Provincial Circle, Rawalpindi.	
		4. Director, Excise and Taxation, Rawalpindi.	
		5. Divisional Superintendent, Pakistan Western Railway, Rawalpindi.	
		6. Deputy Director, Industries, Sargodha.	
		7. Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, Rawalpindi.	
		Non-Official Members	
		1. Brigadier Ch. Fateh Khan, MPA., Rawalpindi.	
		2. Malik Muhammad Aslam Khan, MPA., Campbellpur.	

Serial No.	Name of Authority	Members	Area of Jurisdiction
		3. Ch. Zahur Ilahi, Advocate, Sialkot.	
		4. Ch. Ghulam Rasul, Ex-Vice Chairman, District Board, Village Chehlkalan, Qila Didar Singh, Gujranwala.	
		5. Raja Lehrasab Khan, MNA., of Dara Pur, District Jhelum.	
5.	Regional Transport Authority, Lahore.	**Official Members**	
		1. Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore (Chairman).	Districts of Lahore and Sheikhupura of Lahore Division and all Districts in Sargodha Division.
		2. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Lahore.	
		3. Deputy Inespector-General of Police, Sargodha.	
		4. Superintending Engineer, Ist Lahore Provincial Circle, Lahore.	
		5. Divisional Superintendent, P.W.R., Lahore.	
		6. Director, Excise and Taxation, Lahore.	
		7. Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, Lahore.	

Serial No.	Name of Authority	Members	Area of Jurisdiction
		Non-Official Members	
		1. Sardar Muhammad Hussain, Ex-MPA., Lahore.	
		2. Rai Bashir Ahmad Khan Bhatti, MNA., Sheikhupura.	
		3. Khan Muhammad Anwar Khan, MPA, Lyallpur.	
		4. Mahar Khuda Dad, MNA, Sargodha.	
		5. Sardar Ghulam Muhammad Shah, MNA, Jhang.	
6.	Regional Transport Authority, Multan	**Official Members**	
		1. Commissioner, Multan Division, Multan (Chairman).	All Districts in Multan & Bahawalpur Divisions.
		2. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Multan.	
		3. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bahawalpur.	
		4. Superintending Engineer, Buildings and Roads Provincial Circle, Multan.	
		5. Divisional Superintendent, P.W.R., Multan.	
		6. Director, Excise and Taxation, Multan.	

Serial No.	Name of Authority	Members	Area of Jurisdiction
		7. Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, Multan.	
		Non-Official Members	
		1. Malik Muhammd Akram Bosan, MNA, Multan.	
		2. Rana Ghulam Sabir, MNA, Okara, District Sahiwal.	
		3. Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Khan, MNA, Muzaffargarh.	
		4. Makhdumzada Syed Rehmat Hussain Gilani, MNA, Multan.	
		5. S. Muhammad Ayub Khan, MPA, Bahawalpur.	
7.	Regional Transport Authority, Khairpur.	**Official Members**	
		1. Commissioner, Khairpur Division (Chairman).	All Districts in Khairpur Division.
		2. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Khairpur.	
		3. Superintending Engineer, Buildings and Roads, Sukkur.	
		4. Divisional Superintendent, P.W.R., Sukkur.	
		5. Director, Excise and Taxation, Khairpur.	

Rerial No.	Name of Authority	Members	Area of Jurisdiction
		6. Deputy Director, Industries, Hyderabad.	
		7. Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, Khairpur.	
		Non-Official Members	
		1. Sardar Ghulam Muhammad Khan Mahar, Sukkur (MNA.)	
		2. Pir Nadir Shah Rashidi, Pir-Jo-Goth, Khairpur (MNA.)	
		3. Pir Qurban Ali, Nausharo Feroze, MPA., Nawabshah.	
		4. Mir Sundar Khan Sundarani, MPA, Jacobabad.	
		5. Mr. Mumtaz Ali Bhutto, MNA, Larkana.	
8.	Regional Transport Authority, Hyderabad.	**Official Members**	
		1. Commissioner, Hyderabad Division, (Chairman).	All Districts in Hyderabad Division.
		2. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Hyderabad Range.	
		3. Superintending Engineer, Provincial Circle, B. & R., Hyderabad.	
		4. Divisional Superintendent, P.W.R., Karachi.	

Serial No.	Name of Authority	Members	Area of Jurisdiction
		5. Director, Excise and Taxation, Hyderabad.	
		6. Deputy Director, Industries, Hyderabad.	
		7. Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, Hyderabad.	
		Non-Official Members	
		1. Mr. Muhammad Umar Qureshi, MPA., Hyderabad.	
		2. Mir Khuda Bux, MPA., Taluka Digri.	
		3. Mr. Abdul Hamid Jatoi, MNA., Dadu.	
		4. Rais Atta Muhammad Khan Mari Baloch, Sanghar.	
		5. Mr. Bashir Ahmad Shah, MPA., Thatta.	
9.	Regional Transport Authority, Quetta.	**Official Members**	
		1. Commissioner, Quetta Division (Chairman).	All Districts in Quetta Division.
		2. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Quetta.	
		3. Superintending Engineer, Buildings and Roads, Provincial Circle, Kalat.	
		4. Divisional Superintendent, P.W.R., Quetta.	
		5. Director, Excise & Taxation, Quetta.	

Serial No.	Name of Authority	Members	Area of Jurisdiction
		6. Secretary, Regional Transport, Kalat.	
		Non-Official Members	
		1. Arbab Muhammad Umar Khan Kansi, Quetta-Pishin District.	
		2. Sardar Muhammad Khan Panezai, Sibi District.	
		3. Babu Muhammad Rafiq, MNA., Loralai District.	
		4. Malik Gulistan Khan, Zhob District.	
		5. Mr. Nasaratullah Jan Sanjarani, Chagai.	
10.	Regional Transport Authority, Kalat.	**Official Members**	
		1. Commissioner, Kalat Division (Chairman).	All Districts in Kalat Division.
		2. Superintendent of Police, Kalat.	
		3. Superintending Engineer, Buildings and Roads, Provincial Circle, Kalat.	
		4. Divisional Superintendent, P.W.R., Quetta.	
		5. Director, Excise & Taxation, Quetta.	
		6. Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, Kalat.	
		Non-Official Members	
		1. Mir Yusuf Ali Khan Magsi, MPA., Kachhi District.	

Serial No.	Name of Authority	Member	Area of Jurisdiction
		2. Sardar Faqir Muhammad Umer Mohammad Shah, Kalat District.	
		3. Mir Baluch Khan Nowsherwani, Kharan District.	
		4. Nawabzada Sheikh Umer, MPA., Mekran District.	
11.	Regional Transport Authority, Karachi.	**Official Members**	
		1. Commissioner, Karachi Division, Karachi (Chairman).	All Districts in Karachi Division.
		2. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Karachi.	
		3. Chief Engineer, Municipal Corp, Karachi.	
		4. Divisional Superintendent, P.W.R., Karachi.	
		5. Director, Excise & Taxation, Karachi.	
		6. Superintending Engineer, Buildings and Roads, PWD, Karachi.	
		7. Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, Karachi.	
		Non-Official Members	
		1. Maulana Mohd. Saeed Behari, Karachi.	
		2. Commodore Khalid Jamil, MNA., Karachi.	
		3. Mr. Abdul Qayyum Khan, MPA., Karachi.	
		4. Mr. Zain Noorani, MPA., Karachi.	
		5. Mr. H.M Habibullah, Ex-MNA., and Ex-Chairman, Karachi Municipal Corporation, Karachi.	

Road Transport Corporation

During 1966-67, the fleet of the Road Transport Corporation consisted of 1991 buses, including other commercial vehicles such as Mini Buses and Station Wagons which also operate on inter-city routes. The total number of vehicles on road during the preceding year of 1965-66 had been 1741. This shows a marked increase of 250 vehicles during the year under review. Furthermore, additions to the fleet are expected during 1967-68 with the import of about 850 single decker and 127 double decker buses.

There has been some curtailment of the routes, operated by the Corporation during 1966-67 as compared to the preceding year. The number of routes operated during 1965-66 was 412 while during 1966-67 it came down to 394. It was due to the issuance of a large number of route permits to the private operators by the Government as a result of which it was not necessary for the Corporation to operate on certain routes catered by other operators and where full facilities were available to the public. Beside, certain routes operated on experimental basis were either combined with some other routes or were ultimately closed down for being uneconomical and unnecessary from public utility point of view. The total income of the Corporation during 1966-67 has been Rs. 6,32,94,022 as against an expenditure of Rs. 5,98,10,287; thus showing a profit of Rs. 34,83,735. The amenities provided by the Corporation to people travelling in its buses include operation of long distance inter-city routes connecting about 55 towns over about 7,000 miles; operation of city services in 7 cities of the province on 150 different local routes; provision of special school buses in the city areas exclusively for school and college students on concessional rates; facilities of special booking for public on various occasions. Station wagon service between Lahore and Rawalpindi as well as Mini Bus Service between most of the larger cities is also operated.

The Corporation has 9 main Depots in the province right from Peshawar upto Hyderabad and 103 Sub Offices from the Kaghan Valley up to Karachi. There are 17 well equipped Workshops to look after the maintenance of its vehicles. The Workshops include Body Building Workshops one each at Lahore and Peshawar and a Central Workshop now going up at Lahore at a cost of Rs. 60,00,000.00. Moreover, the facilities include waiting rooms with fans, drinking water, book stalls and restaurants etc., etc., at almost all the stations. Special arrangements for enquiry and complaints are also available and rest houses have been established at some important places.

The Road Transport Corportation is also running a Motor Driving Training School at Lahore for its technical and non-technical employees. Training facilities are also made available, on payment, to members of the public who want to learn driving with basic technical knowledge of vehicles. The Training School was started in 1955 with well trained staff and the results since then have been encouraging. So far the training school has given necessary training to 2,123 technical employees of the Corporation, 3,540 non-technical employees and 1,472 private candidates. The training of the private candidates was started in 1965. The number of technical employees, non-technical employees and private candidates trained in 1965 has been 196, 296 and 360 respeetively.

In the year 1966-67, the commercial vehicles of the Corporation carried 16,04,90,000 passengers which include passengers of inter-city routes as well as local routes in towns. This number is 94,58,000 less as compared to the preceding year and the same has been due to the non-availability of certain important spare parts in the local market which rendered a number of buses irreparable and, therefore, confined to the workshops. Beside, curtailment of routes is also one of the reasons. To cope with the spares shortage and the shortage of foreign exchange, Corporation is now importing spares on bonus vouchers. The Corporation has so far spent about Rs. one crore on the purchase of bonus vouchers which are being utilized for the import of the spares and the same have now started coming-in. The position had been tight due to the shortage of Foreign Exchange and considerable efforts had to be made to meet this shortage through imports on bonus. Situation has now started improving and more buses are being brought on road after necessary repairs. The Workshops, throughout West Pakistan, are working in three shifts, round the clock, to check the buses and remove defects wherever found.

The Road Transport Corporation is also very keen to improve the conditions of its employees. With this aim in view the Corporation has been providing all possible facilities to about 13,000 workers including Road Staff, Workshop Staff and the office employees. Facilities provided include grant of bonus; establishment of Contributory Provident Fund; free medical Aid; grant of stipend to the children of the employees; provision of free uniforms to the workshop staff, drivers, conductors, checkers, inspectors, Station Superintendents and the Assistant Traffic Manager: grant-in-aid to the employees from Staff Benefit Fund, which is running on the pattern of the Government's Benevolent Fund scheme; provision of reading rooms and libraries etc. In addition, sports are being organized in all the towns and sufficient grants have been made for this purpose. During the year under review, the Corporation spent about Rs. 2,50,000 on these activities.

Health

The Health Department continued steady progress during the year 1966-67, the second year of the Third Five Year Plan. A review of the activities of the Department is given below :—

District Headquarter Hospitals :

The District Headquarter Hospital, Sialkot with indoor accommodation of 100 beds which was completed last year (1965-66) was occupied by the Department in October, 1966. The construction work on new District Headquarter Hospitals at Gujrat and Jhelum is nearing completion. The Hospital at Gujrat has been occupied partially and has been functioning as District Headquarter Hospital since April, 1967, the old Civil Hospital, Gujrat has now been converted as Women and Children Hospital. The District Headquarter Hospital, Loralai, is expected to be completed early next year. The District Headquarter Hospital at Sanghar has already been occupied.

The construction of a new District Headquarter Hospital at Jhang has been sanctioned for which land has already been acquired and construction work started in June, 1967. The existing District Headquarter Hospital at Bahawalnagar has been upgraded raising its bed strength from 60 to 100. The work of upgrading the Hospitals at Gujranwala, Rahimyar Khan and Nawabshah is also in progress and is expected to be completed during the next year. A new 36 bedded ward was added to the Civil Hospital, Rawalpindi.

Specialist medical aid was provided at the District Headquarter Hospitals at Dera Ismail Khan, Rawalpindi, Sargodha and Sukkur. The following specialists were provided, during the year under report in these hospitals :—

1. Surgical Specialist (Senior Class-I)
2. Medical Specialist (Senior Class-I)
3. Gynaecologist (Junior Class-I)
4. Anaesthetist (Junior Class-I)
5. Clinical Pathologist (Junior Class-I)

Through a phased programme such specialists will be provided in all the District Headquarters Hospitals in the Province, four Hospitals being added every year to the number of Headquarter Hospitals having specialists on the staff.

In addition, Dental Clinics were added to the existing facilities at District Headquarter Hospitals, Gujrat and Jacobabad. Now such Clinics exist at all the District Headquarters except at Zhob, Chagai, Kachhi, Kharan, and Lasbela Districts.

Tehsil Headquarters Hospitals :

The newly constructed Tehsil Headquarters Hospitals at Isakhel, Kahuta, Kharian, Digri and Bhag have been occupied by the Department and have started functioning raising the bed strength by 214 beds. Additional staff has been posted at the Hospitals at Sujawal and Uthal.

The work of upgrading the existing Tehsil Headquarter Hospitals at Hasilpur, Minchinabad, Fort Abbas and Ahmadpur East in the former Bahawalpur State was completed.

The construction of two new Tehsil Headquarter Hospitals one each at Gotki (District Sukkur) and Tando Muhammad Khan (District Hyderabad) has been started and a 40 bedded Hospital constructed by the Thal Development Authority at Jauharabad (Sargodha District) has been acquired. The Rural Health Centre at Dhader was upgraded to a Tehsil Headquarter Hospital during the year under report.

Urban Headquarter and Teaching Hospitals :

Sanction was issued for the construction of a new 500 bedded teaching hospital for the Khyber Medical College, Peshawar, which is estimated to cost Rs. 1.50 crores.

Sanction was also issued for the improvement and expansion of Sandeman Civil Hospital, Quetta at a total cost of Rs. 14 lacs. The scheme includes addition of 48 beds to the existing indoor accommodation and improvement and expansion in the existing facilities in the Outpatient Department including the provision of Blood Transfusion Service. It will also provide residential accommodation for low-paid staff.

Work was started, and is now in an advanced stage, on the provision of building and equipment for Rehabilitation Centre and a Brace shop for the Orthopaedically crippled patients, at the Civil Hospital, Karachi. Funds were also made available for purchase of equipment for the Radio-Theraphy Department of this Hospital.

Rural Health Programme :

No new Rural Health Centre was established during the year under report because the Rural Health Programme was revised and the revised scheme contemplates setting up of a Rural Health Centre in each Union Council in a phased manner, throughout the Province. The scheme is at present under examination of the Health Coordination Committee of the Ministry of Health, Government of Pakistan.

Malaria Eradication Programme :

The Programme aims at complete eradication of Malaria from the country in a period of 14 years. It was started in 1960-61 in Sheikhupura district and subsequently other districts were added each year. At present the Programme is in progress in the following districts :—

(1) Sheikhupura, (2) Sialkot, (3) Gujranwala, (4) Lahore, (5) Lyallpur, (6) Jhang, (7) Gujrat, (8) Sargodha, (9) Sahiwal, (10) Bahawalnagar, (11) Hyderabad, (12) Sanghar, (13) Tharparkar, (14) Nawabshah, (15) Khairpur, (16) Bahawalpur, (17) Rahimyar Khan, (18) Multan, (19) Muzaffargarh, (20) Jhelum, (21) Mianwali, (22) Rawalpindi, (23) Campbellpur, (24) Peshawar, (25) Kohat, (26) Bannu, (27) Dera Ismail Khan, (28) Khyber Agency, (29) Kurram Agency, (30) North Waziristan Agency, (31) South Waziristan Agency, (32) Dera Ghazi Khan, (33) Sukkur, (34) Jacobabad, (35) Dadu, (36) Thatta, (37) Larkana.

At present about 9 million population is under the proprietory phase and 24 million population is in different stages of the attack phase. A portion of Sheikhupura District is in the consolidation phase.

The reduction in the parasite rate in the districts where the programme is in the advanced phase is estimated at more than 96%.

T. B. Control Programme :

The B.C.G. campaign which was started in the Province in 1949 is still continuing. Improvements have constantly been made in the scheme. At present 26 B.C.G. teams are working in different parts of the Province. A total number of 14,47,897 B.C.G. vaccinations were performed during the year under report. So far 13.7 million B.C.G. vaccinations have been performed since the beginning of this programme. In future the B.C.G. teams will be performing direct vaccination (without tuberculin test) which is expected to more than double the performance.

23 Government T. B. Clinics were established during the Second Five Year Plan and 75 such clinics are planned to be opened during the Third

Plan. However, due to financial stringency, no new T. B. Clinic could be opened in the year under review.

Sanction was issued and funds provided for provision of additional T. B. beds at the T. B. Sanatorium Kotri and Fatima Jinnah T. B. Sanatorium, Quetta. The bed strength of these Sanatoria will rise to 250 each when the sanctioned work is completed.

A 200 bedded new wing has been added to the Ojha T. B. Sanatorium, Karachi.

Smallpox Control Programme :

A very comprehensive scheme has been drawn up by the Health Department in consultation with W.H.O. and U.N.I.C.E.F. and has been submitted to the Central Ministry of Health for examination. As soon as the Scheme is approved by the National Economic Council steps will be taken to eradicate smallpox with the existence of UNICEF who have agreed to provide assistance for this scheme.

Family Planning Programme :

The Family Planning Scheme was started in 23 districts in West Pakistan during the year 1965-66. With the completion of the year 1966-67 the Family Planning campaign completed its 2nd year of operation. During the year under report more than 3 lac I. U. D's were inserted and 1,656 Vasectomies and Tubeligations were done and quite a large number of Foam Tablets and Condoms were sold.

A twenty minutes documentary film on Family Planning was shot and released for public exhibition during the year under report. The Family Planning Scheme was introduced in the areas of Quetta, Swat, Dir and some of the other tribal agencies during the year and within a short period has shown encouraging results.

Maternity and Child Welfare Work :

There were 721 MCH Centres functioning in the Province during the year under report ; 423 in the rural areas and 298 in the urban areas. In addition to the above centres there were 84 Health Centres having an MCH section to provide medical cure to mothers and children. To provide effective supervision and proper guidance to the lady health visitors working in the MCH Centres there are 6 Inspectresses of Health Services (one in each Region) and 12 Assistant Inspectresses (one in each Division). They have been made mobile by the provision of UNICEF

transport to enable them to visit the centres regularly and as frequently as possible.

There are five Public Health Schools for the training of Lady Health Visitors. During the year under report 157 Lady Health Visitors qualified from these Schools. Sanction was issued for construction of the Building for the Public Health School, Hyderabad, designed to train and accommodate 60 Lady Health Visitors instead of 30 as at present.

Medical Education :

At present there are six Medical Colleges in the Province. During the year under report 795 students (576 boys and 219 girls) were admitted in the 1st year in these six Colleges and 578 (411 boys and 167 girls) qualified as doctors as a result of the final MBBS Examination. 351 Scholarships involving a total amount of Rs. 3,05,800, were awarded to the students of various Medical Colleges.

New Departments of Preventive Medicine were created in the K. E. Medical College, Lahore, and the Nishtar Medical College, Multan during the year under report.

In addition to the six Medical Colleges there is a Dental College at Lahore and Dental Units at Liaquat Medical College, Hyderabad, and Khyber Medical College, Peshawar. 68 students were admitted to the 1st year B.D.S. Class.

During the year under report 76 Doctors were admitted to various Post-Graduate Training courses at the various Institutions in the Province. 19 candidates remained under training abroad in various fields under different foreign aid programmes during 1966-67 and 12 candidates returned from abroad.

Nursing Education :

There are 12 Government Institutes for the training of Nurses in West Pakistan. A total number of 234 Nurses qualified after completion of their 3 years course during the year under report. 16 Nurses were deputed by the Department for higher training at the Jinnah Post-Graduate Medical Centre, Karachi.

Drug Control :

A most modern and well equipped Drugs Testing Laboratory is under construction at Lahore. This Laboratory is expected to be commissioned by the end of the year 1967-68.

Drastic measures have been taken by the Department for control of Spurious Drugs. All the Professors and Assistant Professors of Pharmacology of the Medical Colleges have been appointed as Drug Inspectors under the West Pakistan Drugs Act and Rules. The District Health Officers, Medical Superintendents and Assistant District Health Officers have also been authorised to act as Ex-officio Drugs Inspectors for the inspection of shops.

All these Drug Inspectors have been asked to be vigilant and seize as many samples as possible and send them to Government Laboratories for test. Previously there were two Drug Testing Laboratories, now five more Laboratories of the Pharmacology Departments of the Medical Colleges have been authorised to undertake the work of Drugs analysis. These measures have brought about the expected results to control the nafarious activity of manufacture of spurious Drugs.

Public Health Engineering

The Public Health Engineering Department, which came into existence in August, 1961, is entrusted with the performance of the following main functions in the province of West Pakistan :—

(*a*) Planning, preparation and execution of Govt. Rural, Urban Water Supply and Drainage Sewerage Schemes.

(*b*) Preparation and execution of Sanitary Schemes.

(*c*) Such schemes of local bodies which they cannot execute due to lack of specialist know-how.

(*d*) Such Satellite Town Schemes which cannot be carried out by the Buildings and Roads Department for lack of specialist knowledge.

(*e*) Such schemes out of Rural Works Programme which cannot be done by District Councils for lack of specialized knowledge.

(*f*) Maintenance and operation of such completed schemes till the local bodies are in a position to run these schemes themselves successfully.

This attached Department, placed under the administrative control of the Secretary to Government of West Pakistan, Basic Democracies, Social Welfare and Local Government Department, is headed by a Chief Engineer who is assisted, in his head office, by the following Directors :—

(*i*) Director-Sanitary Engineering/Establishment.

(*ii*) Director-Water Supply.

(*iii*) Director-Sewerage & Drainage.

In addition, there is a central laboratory, in the charge of a foreign trained Research Officer, who is helped by Assistant Research Officers and other staff. Such laboratories are being set up at Peshawar, Multan and Hyderabad too, in order to achieve quicker results. The utility of these laboratories is very high in the matter of frequent testing of water samples and determination of water-supplies suitability for human consumption. Sometimes, water is sound in the beginning and deteriorates later on, when these tests in the laboratories can determine the deficiency and thus enable remedial measures to be taken.

Since its inception the Department has been able to prepare and execute the following Government sponsored schemes :—

(1) 207 Rural Water Supply Schemes, costing about Rs. 613 crore.

(2) 28 Urban Water Supply Schemes, amounting to Rs. 228 crore.

(3) 15 Urban Drainage and Sewerage Schemes, amounting to Rs. 289 crore.

The total estimate of the schemes so far prepared amounts to approximately Rs. 17.25 crores. A large number of the Deposit Schemes of the local bodies and a considerable number of schemes of Satellite Towns are in addition to the above works.

The Department has successfully completed the Second plan targets at a total cost of about Rs. 15.34 crores. The Third Five Year Plan, now in hand, ortginally provided a sum of Rs. 29.6 crores for the following Urban Water Supply and Sewerage and Drainage Schemes, and Rural Water Supply Schemes :—

(1) 56 No. On-going Urban Water Supply, Sewerage/Drainage Schemes costing about Rs. 1.03 crores.

(2) 138 No. On-going Rural Water Supply Schemes costing about Rs. 2.00 crore.

(3) 13 No. New Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes costing about Rs. 4.50 crores.

(4) 98 New Rural Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes costing Rs. 2.59 crores.

(5) Experimental and Research Laboratories costing Rs. 40 crore.

Out of these the Department has completed about 158 Rural Water Supply Schemes and 9 Urban Water Supply Schemes so far.

In addition, the Department has also executed a large number of water supply and sewerage schemes on behalf of local bodies like Municipal Corporation, Lahore, Municipal Committees and Town Committees notable among them being Peshawar, Mardan and Hanaibian.

General Advisory Service :

In order to develop and strengthen the technical know-how in the Department and train its engineers in this specialist technique, Government has appointed a body of Consultants called "General Advisory

Services" who came into existence since July, 1965 and will continue till June, 1969. Besides training work, they are helping in Design and execution of five pilot demonstration Water Supply projects at Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Multan, Nawabshah and Hyderabad and master planning 23 more projects of water supply, drainage and sewerage in the numerous important towns of the province.

The Department has also been able to prepare many feasibility reports on Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes fit enough for submission to the foreign aid giving agencies. It was on the basis of this that USAID approved the grant of 3.6 million dollars *i.e.* about Rs. 1.71 crores for the above mentioned five pilot projects for importing certain commodities and rendering consulting services as indicated above. The feasibility of Greater Lahore Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage prepared by this Department has been approved by the World Bank which has agreed to finance the project through a foreign aid loan. The feasibility report for Hyderabad Sewerage and Drainage project is under examination of the Central Government.

Central Research Laboratory :

With the creation of Public Health Engineering Department in 1961 the nucleus of a water and sewerage laboratory was transferred from the Health Directorate to this Department. The role of this laboratory being a specialised one, is of vital importance for the health of the people with particular reference to clean water supply and innocuous disposal of used water. In the International field, the subject of Public Health is considered to be so vital that it is being handled by a highly specialized health agency, *i.e.* the World Health Organization.

This Laboratory is the first of its kind in West Pakistan. It has, so far, carried out routine chemical and bacteriological analysis of water, waste water and sieve analysis for well strainer design alongwith laboratory studies and some engineering problems like the design of Muridke Waste Water Treatment Plan. Most of these problems relate to water supply and waste water disposal. This laboratory, from its very inception, is concentrating its attention to Government sponsored schemes.

The following test facilities are presently available in this laboratory according to the W.H.O. and American Public Health standards :—

(1) Physical and chemical examination of natural and treated water.

(2) Physical and chemical examination of treated sewerage effluents and polluted water.

(3) Physical and chemical examination of industrial wastes.

(4) Chemical, physical and bacteriological quality of swimming pool water.

(5) Routine bacteriological examination of water to determine its sanitary quality.

(6) Biological examination of water, sewerage, sludge and bottom material.

(7) Bacteriological examination of food stuffs.

(8) Sterility test of containers.

(9) Physical and chemical testing of cement concrete and aggregate.

Social Welfare

The year 1966-67 saw considerable progress in the field of Social Welfare. Not only the tempo was maintained in respect of on-going schemes but also some new schemes in the field of Urban and Rural Community Development as well as Child Welfare in addition to a Beggars Home at Lahore, were introduced.

Third Five Year Plan:

Originally Rs. 4 crore were allocated by the Central Planning Commission for Social Work in the Province during the Third Five Year Plan. However due to certain unavoidable circumstances the allocation has been reduced to Rs. 3.3 crore.

Community Development Programme:

The Urban Community Development though sponsored by the Government is essentially voluntary in nature. The Government only provides the necessary technical staff while the services like Vocational Training Centres, Needle Craft Centres, Dispensaries, Primary Schools etc., are established at Community's own expense. Rough calculations show that in the existing 43 Projects, for every rupee given by the Government, the people have involved Rs. 2 in cash.

On-Going Programme:

The following table gives and shows the Programme of 43 on-going Projects at a glance: –

No.	Programme.	Total No. of Centres upto 31st Oct. 1966.	Average daily attendance upto 31st Oct. 1966.
1.	Women' s Needle Craft Centre ...	96	2881
2.	Women' s Adult Education ...	64	1246
3.	Maternity and Child Health ...	22	1321
4.	Dispensaries Allopathic ...	24	1367

No.	Programme.	Total No. of Centres upto 31st Oct. 1966.	Average daily attendance upto 31st Oct. 1966.
5.	Primary Schools ...	24	4420
6.	Other Dispensaries ...	19	1325
7.	Secondary Schools ...	6	1285
8.	Libraries and Reading Rooms ...	67	2060
9.	Recreational Centres for Youth and Children	115	3340
10.	Recreational Centres for Adult...	73	1550
11.	Vocational Centres for Men ...	16	460
12.	Co-operative Societies ...	3	500 (Membership)
	Total ...	547	21755

New Scheme:

Under the new approved scheme of Urban Community Development Projects, 48 Projects would be established during the third plan period. 18 Projects have already been established during 1966-67. The special feature of this scheme is that for the first time, supervisory staff, has been provided as a part of this proposal. This supervisory staff will be concerned not only with the U.C.D. Programme but also supervise other "Development Schemes".

In order to ensure effective supervision, West Pakistan has been divided in to 3 Zones *i.e.* Northern, Central and the Southern. The basis of this division is quantum of work plus the geographical features. All these Zones will be under the charge of a Senior Community Development Officer, who will be assisted by supervisors.

Rural Community Development:

In pursuance of President' s directive a programme for setting up 30 Rural Community Development Projects has been drawn up. These Projects aim at providing the needed Welfare and Health Services in Rural Areas. As many as 6 Rural Community Development Projects have since been established.

Socio-Economic Centre for Women, Korangi (Karachi):

The Socio-Economic Centre has 4 main sections which are as follows;—

1. Needle craft including garments making, fancy embroidery, knitting etc.
2. Cigar making.
3. Candle making.
4. Ink making.

During the period under review, 219 women have left the Centre after completing their training. The number admitted during this period was 198.

The number of trainees in the Centre, as it stood on the 31st June, 1966 was 229. The income of the Centre during the year was about Rs. 4, 000/- by sale of furnished products and Rs. 3, 000/- wages were paid to workers.

Homes for the Destitutes and Under-Privileged Women, Karachi and Rawalpindi:

These Homes do not merely offer a shelter to destitute Women, needing assistance and moral rehabilitation but in fact ensure their "Economic" rehabilitation. They are taught various trades like craft and cooking. Jobs are also secured for them. The Homes also make arrangements for the marriages of some girls and some married women to get reconciled with their husbands.

Child Welfare Services:

Welfare of Children covers a vast and varied field of action right from the stage of maternity, ending with the entrance of children with adolescence. Realizing that the Children lies the future of the nation, Government is trying to pay special attention to their welfare. Accordingly necessary steps have already been taken in three directions:—

Specific measures to improve the existing voluntary services in the field of Children Welfares:

In order to advise the Voluntary Social Welfare Services for initiating and development of Child Welfare, a Child Welfare Cell headed by a Senior Family and Child Welfare Officer and three Regional Child Welfare Officers has been established.

Minimum standard has been fixed for the maintenance and working of orphanages. Necessary instructions were issued in this behalf to all registered voluntary agencies in November, 1966.

Training of Child Care Workers:

Realizing the difficulty that the work on the promotion of Child Welfare activities cannot be taken in hand for lack of trained workers who could guide the Child Care Agencies to function efficiently, Child Welfare Training Institute was established in Lahore in 1962. In the year under report the following training courses were organized:—

(*a*) Long-Term Training Course (for 6 months) for Child Care Workers. In one course 26 candidates completed their training. In the second course 28 candidates completed their training.

(*b*) Short-term training course (for two weeks) for Policy Makers and Administrators. In this course 34 leaders participated.

Demonstration Projects:

Mothers and Children Home—By establishing a Mothers and Children Home at Sialkot for 30 Family Units during 1966-67 a new experiment is being conducted. In this Home the widows have been given separate quarters to live in with their children. They are also given an allowance to run their own household just as they would live elsewhere. The only difference is that a general supervision is maintained over them as to how they live and look after their household and children. The Home also provides free education and vocational facilities. This Home is meant to serve as a Demonstration Project and is being run with the help of an Advisory Committee consisting of prominent social workers of this place.

Eradication of Beggary:

The Commission for the Eradication of Social Evils had laid great stress on abolition of beggary. In order to assess the nature and quantum of problem the Directorate General of Social Welfare launched a survey of beggars in co-operation with Basic Democrats. Only 50% of the districts have returned the questionnaire so far. As such this survey has not yet been completed.

Generally speaking the beggar problem is so well known that a scheme for eradication of beggary was prepared without awaiting the completion of beggar's survey.

Under this scheme three welfare Homes are sought to be established during the current plan period. The first Home named "KASHANA" has already been established at Multan Road, Lahore.

In-Service Training Course:

(*i*) The Directorate General of Social Welfare organised an In-service Training Course for the Social Welfare Officers from 15th to 28th July, 1966. The total number of participants was 29.

(*ii*) An In-service Training Course for newly promoted Supervisors and Field Officers was also organised from 12th December, 1966 to 31st December, 1966 and 17 Officers participated in the Course

Registration of Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies.—So far 750 Voluntary Agencies have been registered by the Directorate General. Eight Field Officers were appointed to supervise the work of voluntary agencies and enforce control provisions of the Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies (Registration and Control) Ordinance, 1966.

In order to stabilize and promote the Social Welfare Programme undertaken by Voluntary agencies the West Pakistan Social Welfare Council gave Rs. 3,81,500 grant-in-aid to various agencies in the Province.

Relief Measures for the War-Affected People of Lahore and Sialkot Border Areas:

The Directorate General of Social Welfare has prepared the following schemes for the rehabilitation of war-affected people :—

(*a*) Establishment of two Model Villages, in the War-affected areas of Lahore and Sialkot.

(*b*) Rehabilitation of widows and orphans of Village Charwa.

(*c*) Relief and assistance to war victims.

(*d*) Establishment of Model Orphanage in Sialkot primarily to cater for war-affected orphans.

(*e*) Establishment of Mothers and Children Home at Sialkot.

(*f*) Establishment of two Rural Community Development Projects in the War-affected areas of Lahore and Sialkot.

The schemes at (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) are Government schemes under the Third Five Year Plan. Funds for schemes from (*a*) to (*c*) are being collected from various sources including philanthropists and semi-Government Agencies. A sum of Rs, 2,70,000/- has so far been collected. Efforts are being continued to collect more funds.

The progress of the various schemes is as follows :—

Selection of Model Villages in Sialkot and Lahore has been made. Local Committees consisting of village leaders have been formed. The lay-out plans of the villages have been prepared by the Director, Town Planning, which have been accepted by the people. The Directorate General of Social Welfare would make its efforts to provide the following community buildings in each of the two villages :

(*a*) Mosque-cum-school.

(*b*) Vocational Training Centre for Men.

(*c*) Vocational Training Centre for Women.

(*d*) Community Centre.

(*e*) Dispensary.

(*f*) Post Office.

The plans of these buildings have also been prepared.

Rehabilitation of Widows and Orphans of Charwa village, District Sialkot:

During September, 1965 war, many people living on the border areas were rendered homeless. In Charwa, the Indians resorted to mass killing of men, and this village has now 90 widows with 325 orphans. The condition of these widows and orphans has been pitiable.

In order to ameliorate their conditions, the Directorate General has proposed establishment of a Socio-Economic Centre for the rehabilitation of these widows and orphans. The proposed centre will first train these widows in different trades and after their training they will be helped in production and marketing of their goods in order to enable them to earn an honourable living. The residents of the village have already donated 7 kanals of land for this Centre and the District Council has sanctioned Rs. 50,000.00 for the construction of a building. The Directorate General is now making efforts to collect the remaining amount through different sources. This project has, however, been launched and it is hoped to be completed soon.

Auqaf Department

In order to streamline the working of the Department and to augment its income, the following steps were taken during the year under review :—

(*i*) The rents of houses, shops, plots, etc., was worked out on the basis of prevalent local market rates of privately owned properties in the areas concerned, and re-assessed accordingly.

(*ii*) Better arrangements were introduced for maintenance of Nazrana Boxes, including double lock system, with the co-operation of the National Bank of Pakistan, wherever possible.

(*iii*) The Auqaf Administrators were asked to personally supervise the proceedings of lease of land etc., so as to eliminate favouritism etc., and to ensure maximum returns.

(*iv*) Various steps were taken to effect improvements in the maintenance of accounts of income and expenditure by the local staff of the Department.

(*v*) Regular periodic inspection of Waqf property was ordered.

All these measures resulted in increasing Waqf income to over Rs. 58½ lakh during the year 1966-67. The Department feels that a still larger increase in income would be possible if a few more difficulties yet hampering the progress of work could be overcome and further improvements in maintenance of records, auctioning of leases etc., could be effected.

There are some difficulties in taking over possession of agricultural land by the lessees from the Ex-*Mutwallies* and *Sajjada Nashins*, who continue to attract devotees and their *Nazranas* to their own camps instead of the shrines.

Education and Publication Wing :

Three Pilot Primary Schools were established in the shrines of Dars Mian Wadda, Madho Lal Hussain and at the Wazir Khan Mosque, Lahore. A proposal for constructing a new building for the Pilot Primary School at Wazir Khan's Mosque is now under way. The peculiarity of

these institutions is that Arabic is taught as an additional subject from the second standard.

Grants-in-Aid to Madrissas and Dar-ul-Ulooms :

Twenty four Madrissas and Darul Ulooms in Hyderabad and Karachi Divisions have been awarded grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 30,800/-. Also a number of scholarships have been awarded to the needy students of Hyderabad and Karachi Divisions.

Qurz-e-Hasna :

Qurz-e-Hasna grants which are made to the poor students for technical studies are proving of great help ; at present these grants are limited only to the Medical and Engineering students. This year a sum of Rs. 13,000/- was distributed as interest-free-loans amongst 26 Medical and Engineering students. In making these awards intellectual capabilities and financial position of the students are kept in view.

Quranic Centres :

Three Quranic Centres for the Blind are functioning at Lahore, Multan and Peshawar where the blind students are granted financial assistance and taught Holy Quran, Arabic, General Reading and writing and arithmetic through the braille system.

Libraries and Reading Rooms :

About 101 reading rooms-cum-libraries have been established at different shrines and mosques throughout the province. Literature dealing with the Holy Quran, Hadith, biography of saints and other religious books has been supplied to these reading rooms. Amongst the libraries, the proposed Library at Data Darbar is planned to become a popular Islamic Research Centre at Lahore.

The Department has also undertaken the publication of rare books and *Sufi* Classics of Islamic Literature and some of these have already been published, and are now available in the market.

The West Pakistan Auqaf Advisory Board :

The West Pakistan Auqaf Advisory Board was constituted in the year 1965. Among other functions including rendering advice on important matters, the work in connection with the *Tabligh* Scheme has also been entrusted to this Board. It is expected to submit its recommendations regarding Tabligh Scheme to the Council of Ministers for approval shortly.

The Auqaf Review and Reorganization Committee :

The Committee was constituted in the year 1966 with the following objectives :—

(*a*) To review the activities of the Auqaf Department during the past five years ;

(*b*) To review its policies ;

(*c*) To review its administration ; and

(*d*) To make recommendations for improvement in its policies/administration and for the achievement of the objectives for which it was set up.

The Committee is now busy with the consolidation of data which the Department has collected through a questionnaire supplied to a select section of the people. The recommendations of the Committee, when formulated, will be made public so as to elicit and to enlist public co-operation.

Activities of Zonal Offices :

Central Zone :

In the Central Zone headquartered at Lahore, substantial amount was spent on the repair and renovation of Waqf properties including shrines and mosques during the period under report. These include construction of shops around the Jamia Masjid Aram Bagh, expansion of Masjid Dalgran, construction of houses and shops adjacent to Takia Shad-e-Shah, reconstruction of shops near mosque Mai Wali and reconstruction of a building on an open plot near Takia Pir Hakim Shah. A scheme relating to the construction of a Cycle Market around the Nila Gumbad Mosque has also been finalized. Construction of residential houses in Jhang District and Sargodha District for Auqaf employees is another scheme being implemented by the Auqaf Department.

Southern Zone :

A scheme for the construction of a new building for Shah Waliullah Academy at Hyderabad has been prepared and a site for this building has been selected. The work of construction is likely to be started very soon. In Hyderabad, Sehwan, Sujawal, Sukkur and Jacobabad Waqf properties have been renovated and about 10 reading rooms have been opened at different places in this Zone. The Auqaf Department has also prepared a scheme for the construction of Sarfraz Colony in Hyderabad.

Jamia Islamia, Bahawalpur :

The Jamia Islamia, Bahawalpur, which was inaugurated by the President of Pakistan, on 9th October, 1965 was reconstituted and reorganized under the "West Pakistan Jamia Islamia Bahawalpur Ordinance 1964", promulgated by the Government of West Pakistan. The institution, which, in due course of time, is expected to serve as a full-fledged University of Islamic Learning, will be a landmark in the history of Islamic Education in the Indo-Pak Sub-Continent. Its main objects are :—

(*a*) to provide its students with sound knowledge of Islamic subjects and of such modern subjects, the knowledge of which is essential for proper understanding of Islam ;

(*b*) to blend oriental learning with the modern sciences so that the future *ulema* could be able to explain the principles of Islam in a convincing manner to the intelligentsia as well as to the common man in the light of advancement in science and technology.

(*c*) to enable *ulema* present Islam as a dynamic force and a progressive movement which can endure through changing times and values.

The *Jamia* has been divided into the following four sections :—

(*a*) Takhassus	=	M.A.
(*b*) Ijaza	=	F.A. & B.A.
(*c*) High School	=	Classes IX & X.
(*d*) Middle School	=	Classes VI to VIII.

The Board of Governors of the *Jamia* has decided to open the Department of "*Tafseer*" and "*Hadith*" separately from the next academic session. At present there are Departments of Tafseer-o-Hadith, Fiqh-o-Qanoon, Arabic Adab, Islamic History and Urdu and Persian.

The Jamia has on its rolls a total of over 300 students to which another 100 students will be added in the next academic year (1967-68), for which necessary provision in the budget estimates for the year 1967-68 has already been made.

In order to arrest convertion of Muslims into Christianity in the country, it was suggested by the Chief Administrator of Auqaf, West Pakistan, that the Jamia Islamia, Bahawalpur, should provide for a dip-

loma course in Tabligh-e-Islam so that a good number of capable ulema could be trained to work in the field of Tableegh-e-Islam. This suggestion was later on approved by the Board of Governors and Diploma Class in Tabligh-e-Islam was opened in October, 1966. Sixteen ulemas are receiving necessary training to work as Muballigheen-e-Islam in the country.

The Government of West Pakistan, Education Department has recently ordered its Arabic Schools—Fazil (High) and Fafiq-ul-Ulema (Middle) to introduce the syllabus of Jamia Islamia, Bahawalpur, from the next academic session and seek affiliation with the Jamia Islamia, Bahawalpur.

Law

Integration of Laws :

During the period 1965-66, seventeen Ordinances and two Acts detailed in Annexures A and B respectively were brought on the Statute Book and a large number of Statutory Rules and Notifications were given a legal shape.

ANNEXURE 'A'

West Pakistan Ordinances, 1965-66 :

1. The West Pakistan Qaumi Razakars Ordinance, 1965 (XXXIII of 1965).
2. The West Pakistan Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1965 (XXXIII of 1965).
3. The West Pakistan Tobacco Vend Act (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 (XXXV of 1965).
4. The West Pakistan Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 (XXXIX of 1965).
5. The Notaries (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (I of 1966).
6. The Factories (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (VI of 1966).
7. The West Pakistan Family Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (X of 1966).
8. The Conciliation Courts (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (XI of 1966).
9. The Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (XII of 1966).
10. The West Pakistan Co-operative Societies and Co-operative Banks (Repayment of Loans) Ordinance, 1966 (XIV of 1966).
11. The West Pakistan Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (XV of 1966).

12. The Panjab University Mal-practices (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (XVI of 1966).

13. The Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (XVII of 1966).

14. The West Pakistan Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (XIX of 1966).

15. The West Pakistan Cotton Control Ordinance, 1966 (XX of 1966).

16. The West Pakistan Urban Rent Restriction (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (XXI of 1966).

17. The West Pakistan Urban Rent Restriction (Second Amendment) Amending Ordinance, 1966 (XXII of 1966).

ANNEXURE 'B'

West Pakistan Acts, 1965 :

1. The Municipal Administration (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1965(II of 1965).
2. The West Pakistan Pure Food (Amendment) Act, 1965 (V of 1965).

The following Codes and individual Enactments were brought up-to-date, sent to press for final printing and reprinted during the year 1966-67 :—

(*a*) **Brought up-to Date.**

S. No.	Names of the Enactments/Codes.
1	The Punjab Code Volume I.
2	The Punjab Code Volume II.
3	The Punjab Code Volume III.
4	The Punjab Code Volume IV.
5	The N.W.F.P. Code Volume I.
6	The N.W.F P. Code Volume IV.
7	The Annual Volume of West Pakistan Laws, 1965.

S. No.	Names of the Enactments/Codes.
8	The Conciliation Courts (W.P. Amendment) Ord., 1966.
9	The Bahawalpur Code.
10	The Baluchistan Code.
11	The Khairpur Code.
12	The Punjab Law Department Manual, 1938.
13	The West Pakistan Code Volume II.
14	The West Pakistan Arms Ordinance, 1965.
15	The Labour Laws.
16	The Education Manual.
17	The Prisons Act, 1894.
18	The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897.
19	The Prisoners Act, 1900.
20	The Identification of Prisoners Act ,1920.

(*b*) **Sent to Press for final printing.**

S. No.	Names of the Enactments/Codes.
1	The Punjab Code Volume II.
2	The Pnnjab Code Volume III.
3	The Punjab Code Volume IV.
4	The N.W.F.P. Code Volume
5	The Baluchistan Code.
6	The Khairpur Code.
7	The West Pakistan Code, Volume II.
8	The Annual Volume of West Pakistan Law, 1966.
9	The Conciliation Courts (W.P. Amendment) Ord. 1966.
10	The Punjab Law Department Manual, 1938.

(c) Reprinted.

S. No.	Names of Enactments/Codes	No. of copies printed.
1	The Municipal Administration Ordinance, 1960 ...	12112
2	The Basic Democracies Order 1959 ...	12112
3	Standard List for distribution of Act and Ordinance etc., 1966 ...	500
4	The West Pakistan Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1965 ...	750
5	The West Pakistan Rent Restriction Ordinance, 1959 ...	1150
6	The West Pakistan Finance Act, 1966 ...	2000
7	The Annual Volume of West Pakistan Laws, 1964 ...	2500
8	The Annual Volume of West Pakistan Laws, 1950 ...	2500
9	The West Pakistan Arms Ordinance, 1965 ...	210

Police

Crime :

The general law and order situation in the province has been satisfactory. Severe and sustained action was initiated against smugglers, proclaimed offenders and other anti-social elements. During the year, 2969 proclaimed offenders were arrested.

Criminal Intelligence Gazette :

A fortnightly Criminal Intelligence Gazette incorporating pertinent and timely information on crime and criminal was published regularly throughout the year, 1966.

Detective and Scientific Investigation Courses :

The Detective and Scientific Investigation Course was introduced in 1962, to impart instructions to the upper Subordinate Police Officers in the latest and modern methods of Scientific Criminal Investigation.

The course in question was suspended on account of Indo-Pak War in September, 1965. It was, however. revived in the month of March, 1966.

Altogether 1814 senior police investigators have received training so far.

The Sentinel :

The Sentinel Quarterly Journal of the West Pakistan Police is in existence since 1955 and has a wide circulation both in the country and abroad. Magazine contains interesting permanent features like Know Your Law, Scientific Aids to Detection, world police news, sports, legal jurisprudence, Islamic Philosophy, matters of topical interest, quips and jokes. Each issue also includes the description and working of one world police force in its entirety with appropriate illustrations.

Traffic :

The office of the Assistant Inspector-General of Police (Traffic), West Pakistan, as it functions at present, came into being in October, 1964, when the control of traffic and the work of periodical examination of transport vehicles was transferred from the Transport Department to the Police.

The office is responsible for the co-ordination of all traffic control activities in the province, the collection of accident statistics and the supervision of the work of examining transport vehicles for road worthiness.

As a policy formulating agency in respect of traffic and related subjects, the office functions under the direct administrative control of the Inspector General of Police, West Pakistan. Suitable directives are issued from time to time to the field officers to ensure that vehicular traffic throughout the province is regulated in the manner prescribed by law.

In addition, the A.I.G. (Traffic) commands a staff of 12 Motor Mobile Patrol Inspectors, and 2 Transport Sub-Inspectors, who are responsible, together with the District Police, for the control of Highway Traffic throughout the province. Details of prosecutions launched by these groups are :—

Year		No. of prosecutions launched.	No. of persons convicted.	Amount of fine realized.
1965	...	37,530	20,862	5,87,940/-
1966	...	38,849	21,492	6,24,981/-

The office also controls the work of nineteen (19) Motor Vehicles Examiners. These officers are charged with the responsibility of periodically inspection of all transport vehicles for mechanical fitness and of conducting tests for professional driving licences. Details of transport vehicles inspected and driving tests carried out by these Motor Vehicles Examiners are :—

Year		No. of Transport Vehicles inspected.	No. of Drivers		
			Tested	Passed	Failed
1965	...	86,231	17,226	9,458	7,768
1966	...	89,566	13,348	6,473	6,875

The work of the above staff in the field is supervised directly by the Assistant Inspector General of Police (Traffic) who tours the entire Province for the purpose of carrying out inspections of the offices of Motor Vehicles Examiners, Motor Mobile Patrol Inspectors, and Licensing Authorities (Superintendents of Police), Fifteen (15) offices of the Licensing

Authorities (Superintendents of Police). Fifteen (15) offices of the Licensing Authorities (Superintendents of Police) were inspected by the Assistant Inspector General of Police (Traffic) during the year 1966.

Prior to 1-7-60 the work relating to the issue, renewal and duplication of driving licences was performed by the Excise and Taxation Department and there was no central record office. This responsibility was entrusted to the Police Department with effect from 1-7-60 and all Superintendents of Police, were declared Licensing Authorities. There was no record maintained by the Excise and Taxation Department in regard to convictions of the Driving Licence holders. It was the common practice that a driving licence holder with an endorsement of convictions in his driving licence could apply for a duplicate, claiming that the original has been lost and obtain a duplicate without any endorsement of convictions. In order to check this malpractice, it was decided to establish a central record office whose functions are :—

(*a*) Maintenance of up-to-date record of convictions.

(*b*) Verification of antecedents of fresh applicants for professional Driving Licences.

(*c*) Furnishing details of convictions to Licensing Authorities, in connection with issue of duplicate Driving Licences and renewal of Driving Licences.

A large number of forged driving licences were detected and cases registered in various districts of the province.

It is considered that immediate punitive action against traffic violators is essential. For this purpose, the District Magistrates have been requested to detail one Mobile Traffic Magistrate per district to decide cases on the spot. Details of the prosecution launched by District Police Staff are :—

1966	Total Nos. of prosecutions launched.	No. of persons convicted.	Amount of fine realized.
			Rs.
(*a*) Motor Vehicles Ordinance and Rules.	2,55,050	1,23,770	29,46,232/-
(*b*) Police Act, Municipal Act, etc.	1,06,314	48,143	3,92,310/-

The Assistant Inspector General of Police (Traffic) is a member of Provincial Transport Authority, and Commandant of the Traffic Training

Institute, Lahore ; where upper subordinates from the Police Department are given courses in traffic administration.

Police Welfare Organization :

The Police Welfare Organization continues functioning and rendering effective help and assistance to the Police personnel. The staff position of this Organization remained as acute, as in the past and inspite of this draw-back no effort was spared to enhance its utility. All possible amenities were afforded to the Police Officers especially to the low paid subordinates posted even at distant places in West Pakistan. Applications received from the widows and orphans, as a rule, were attended to immediately on their receipt and every possible help granted in deserving cases. The activities of this Organization are briefly stated as under :—

Central Welfare Fund :

1. *Monetary aid to widows etc.*—A sum of Rs. 8,500/- was paid to widows and orphans of the various policemen as immediate interim help.

2. *Education*:

(*a*) Scholarships :

446 Scholarships for a total amount of Rs.1,00,560.00 were granted to the college going children of the Police personnel during the year, 1966 as against 316 scholarships for a total amount of Rs. 72,000.00 during the last year.

(*b*) A total sum of Rs. 37,732.50 was spent on the West Pakistan Police Academy, where the children of the low paid subordinates get free education.

3. *Loans refundable by easy monthly instalments* :

(*a*) A total amount of Rs. 83,980.00 was sanctioned as loans to the various Police Officers and men and members of the Ministerial Staff for the following purposes :—

(*i*) Prolonged illness of family members.

(*ii*) Education of children.

(*iii*) Marriage etc.

(*b*) *Other temporary loans* :

Rs. 9,702.92 were also advanced temporarily to the various officials etc. during the year under report.

Benevolent Fund :

Police Benevolent Fund is administered on Group basis by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Quetta and Kalat Division (Group 'A'), Deputy Inspector General of Police, Hyderabad Range, Hyderabad (Group ' B '), Deputy Inspector General of Police, Peshawar Range (Group 'D'), Deputy Inspector General of Police, Karachi Range, Karachi and Assistant Inspector General of Police, Welfare, West Pakistan, Lahore (Group 'C'). The Deputy Inspector General of Police and the Assistant Inspector General of Police, Welfare and Qaumi Razakars Organization, West Pakistan, Lahore, function as Chairman of their respective Managing Committees of this Fund.

The total amount of money in the Benevolent Fund being administered by the various groups is as under :—

		Rs.
Group 'A'	...	65,897.00
Group 'B'	...	1,79,970.02
Group 'C'	...	3,78,187.10
Group 'D'	...	3,40,120.93
Karachi	...	2,36,149.47

Police Tele-Communications and Transport Branch :

The Police Tele-Communications Branch is a very important organ of the Police Department. During 1966 this Branch besides performing its routine duties carried out important roles in providing communication for the Flood Warning Net-work and the Anti-hostile Operations in Quetta and Kalat areas. During this year 40 Flood Warning Stations were installed in the Province at various places according to the requirements of the Provincial Flood Commission. The timely warnings supplied enabled the Government Departments concerned including WAPDA to be ready to face any eventualities by taking proper precautionary measures. The heavy earth moving machinery working on the construction of various Dams and Barrages could be shifted promptly to safer places on receipt of warning of flooding of the rivers.

As far as working of the Police *Transport Section* is concerned four new M. T. Sub-workshops were opened at Kalat, Panjgoor, Multan and Rawalpindi. The Police Department fleet of vehicles has been considerably modernized and its maintenance facilities improved by installing latest

machinery in the main zonal workshops at Lahore and Karachi. At present the Police Tele-Communications staff looks after nearly 700 vehicles and 250 motor-cycles/scooters on charge of the Department. As a result of the re-organization of the M. T. staff with effect from 1-7-1966 the civilian mechanics have now been enlisted for most of the static workshops and only for field M. T. maintenance in Marri-Bughti area and Kalat Division, the enrolled police officers are being utilized.

A specialised course of training for M. T. staff was arranged at the Government Technical Training Centre, Nazimabad, Karachi and 6 mechanics were put through this course. Arrangements for refresher courses and for the training of drivers for the district police forces have been made at the Government Transport Training School, Lahore, and it is expected that the standard of driving of Police vehicles will considerably improve after a large proportion of police drivers have completed this training.

Civil Defence

The importance and need for a Civil Defence Organisation was realised in its right perspective during the 1965 War with India. Before this conflict majority of the people did not have the slightest idea of the Civil Defence problems which they would have to face in a war.

A study of the conditions prevailing in Viet Nam in consequence of the air raids would reveal the fact that if a nation is to survive it should be organised and equipped with necessary knowledge of civil defence. In our case although the nation withstood Indian aggression like a rock, the fact cannot be ignored that it did not possess the requisite knowledge of self and civil defence that was so necessary for an ultimate victory in the war.

The main object of Civil Defence is to organise the public, to pool all available resources to meet the enemy attacks (which may be in any form *i.e.* air raids, artillery shelling etc.) and to keep up the war effort under all conditions.

Training:

The Civil Defence Department in order to achieve this object, concentrated on imparting necessary knowledge to the members of the Civil Defence Services, in particular and the public in general. The training activities in post war period have been speeded up through training centres in various districts and towns, the Provincial Training institutions, and through the medium of Basic Democracies.

It will be seen that imparting of the training to general public is an uphill task. It cannot be accomplished unless there is an army of instructors at our disposal. In order to make up this deficiency and to avoid unnecessary burden on the Exchequer, the selected and suitable officials from government, semi-government and private agencies are now being trained in the Civil Defence Training institutions as instructors of various levels. It is heartening to note that the response of the above said agencies is very encouraging.

Publicity and Public Education:

The public education programme is being conducted through various media although not on an emergency scale. The media of radio tele-

vision, films and public demonstrations have been suitably exploited. A number of pamphlets etc. has also been published during the year.

Other Activities :

The post war reorganisation of Civil Defence has made an appreciable headway. When implemented fully it would prove more effective and economical and shall have full peace time justification. The actvities of the Civil Defence Organisation to minimise the effects of the natural calamities etc. during peace time have produced very encouraging results. The task of rescue of marooned people in the flood affected areas has been assigned to this Department. In this respect mobile flood columns organised by this Department worked very effectively in the flood affected areas of Bahawalnagar, Lahore, Sialkot and Sheikhupura districts.

Anti-Corruption

The Anti-Corruption Establishment institutes enquiries and conducts investigations into the conduct of Public Servants charged with bribery and corruption on complaints received from (*a*) Government, (*b*) Departments concerned and (*c*) reliable sources direct.

No enquiry is taken up for a case registered against a gazetted officer by the Anti-Corruption Establishment without the prior permission of the Provincial Anti-Corruption Council or Provincial/Divisional Anti-Corruption Committees. All cases and enquiries against gazetted officers are routed through the Directorate of Anti-Corruption, West Pakistan. This does not, however, apply to the traps and the red-handed captures made under the supervision of magistrates following the receipt of specific or tangible information. Again, sanction is not necessary for institution of enquiries and registration of cases against non-gazetted officers. The Director and the Regional Officers of the Anti-Corruption Establishment are competent to take up these enquiries and register cases against non-gazetted officials at their own initiative.

Cases and enquiries completed by the Anti-Corruption Establishment are put up to the Provincial Anti-Corruption Council/Anti-Corruption Committees concerned with a view to deciding whether prosecution should be launched against the accused officers in courts, departmental enquiries made against them, or, such cases and enquiries be dropped. Permission of the Anti-Corruption Committee is not required in case it is decided to drop cases/enquiries against non-gazetted officers or officials of equivalent status. Sanction for prosecution of accused officers in courts is obtained from the appropriate Government/authority as required by sub-section 5 of section 6 of the Pakistan Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1958. The cases are put in the courts of Special Judges appointed under the said Act.

Where it is decided to take departmental action against an accused official, a formal departmental enquiry is instituted under the West Pakistan Government Servants (Efficiency and Discipline) Rules, 1960. Departmental enquiries of gazetted officers are made by the Special Judge-cum-Enquiry Officer, Anti-Corruption Establishment, while the cases against non-gazetted officials are referred to the departments concerned for departmental action.

Action:

During the year 1966-67 the Anti-Corruption Establishment investigated cases/enquiries against 3503 officials including 492 against gazetted officers. Of these, 302 cases including 20 against gazetted officers, refer to the traps laid by the Anti-Corruption Establishment operating under the supervision of magistrates.

As many as 1248 cases/enquiries, including 127 against gazetted officers, were disposed of by the Anti-Corruption Establishment during the year 1966-67. Of these 8 cases against gazetted officers and 312 against non-gazetted officers were sent up for trial in the courts of Special Judges, Anti-Corruption.

One case against a gazetted officer and 68 cases against non-gazetted officials ended in conviction. The accused officials were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Courts. The terms of imprisonment went upto 5 years rigorous imprisonment and fine upto Rs.5,000/-. 272 cases/enquiries including 41 against gazetted officers were recommended for departmental action.

The investigation of a good number of cases/enquiries necessitated the opinion of Finger Print Expert. The staff of this Directorate includes a Finger Print Expert with the rank of an Inspector of Police. The work of Finger Print Expert in this Establishment is quite different from the work in the Finger Print Bureau, Lahore. The work here mostly involves comparison of a vast number of finger impressions affixed on various documents in token of receipt of public money. The initiative for detection of fraud and identification of culprits and their accessories rests solely on the comparison of inadvertently impressed finger prints. The detection of duplicated impressions against different names and of divergent prints against similar ones establish the cases which need thorough examination to finalize them.

The gazetted officers against whom enquiries were made by the Anti-Corruption Establishment during the year under report included 2 CSP Officers, 57 PCS Officers, 4 Chief Engineers, 1 Additional Chief Engineer, 2 Deputy Chief Engineers, 18 Superintending Engineers, 84 Executive Engineers, 112 Sub-Divisional Officers, 21 Assistant Engineers, 8 Superintendents of Police, 11 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 32 Officers of Health Department including 1 Director of the Department, 1 Director of Agriculture, 2 Deputy Directors of Agricultures, 8 Extra Assistant Directors of Agriculture, 2 Plant Protection Officers and a Research Officer, 2 Deputy Directors and one Chief Inspector of Industries, 4 Superintendents

and 1 Deputy Superintendent of Prisons, 9 Deputy Collectors, 53 Tehsildars, 4 Section Officers, 1 Chief Conservator of Forests and 8 Divisional Forest Officers, 2 Registrars, 2 Deputy Registrars, and 1 Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1 Director, 1 Deputy Director and 5 Excise and Taxation Officers, 3 Officers of Thal Development Authority, 1 Regional Manager of Electricity, WAPDA, 1 District Food Controller, 1 Professor of Panjab University, 1 Canal Collector, 3 Chairmen of Municipal Committees, 1 Development Officer, 3 Chief Officers of Municipal Committees, 1 Secretary Improvement Trust, 1 Director of Information, 1 Divisional Inspector and 2 District Inspectors of Schools, 1 Labour Officer, 1 Officer of Board of Revenue, 1 Soil Conservation Officer, 1 Inspector of Mines, 1 Savings Officer, 1 Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1 Manager of Auqaf Property, 1 Electric Inspector, 3 Headmasters, 1 Forest Officer, 1 Urban Rehabilitation Officer, 1 Urdu Reporter of Provincial Assembly, 1 Assistant Controller of Stores, 1 Director Protocol, 1 Officer of Irrigation Research Institute, 2 Assistant Directors of Animal Husbandry, 2 Officers of Civil Defence, 1 Officer of Karachi Development Authority, 1 Assistant Engineer Telephones, 1 Officer of Central Excise and Land Customs, 1 Principal of Municipal Degree College, 1 Manager of Civil Aviation, 1 Deputy Settlement Commissioner.

The offences detected included, bribery, misappropriation of public funds and Government material, abuse of official position, possession of property and wealth dis-proportionate to known sources of income, drawing of false T.A., favouritism, nepotism, etc., etc.

West Pakistan Rangers

General :

West Pakistan Rangers is a Civil Armed Force entrusted with the following duties :—

(*a*) Protection of property and population in border areas.

(*b*) Apprehension of persons unlawfully entering into or going out of Pakistan territory.

(*c*) Organisation of village defence in the border areas.

(*d*) Prevention of smuggling.

(*e*) Collection of intelligence in the border areas.

(*f*) Co-ordination of the activities of Police and other civil agencies in the prevention and detection of smuggling.

Anti-Smuggling Measures :

Constant vigilance was exercised by the West Pakistan Rangers to check smuggling throughout the period under review. All possible anti-smuggling measures were adopted in the shape of intensive patrolling along the border, laying of ambushes on the suspected routes, vigilant checks and raids on smugglers' dens within the border were carried out which kept the smuggling situation under control. As a result of these measures 10 smugglers were killed, 415 captured and smuggled goods worth Rs. 12,97,748 recovered.

Unlawful Entry :

395 illegal entrants were apprehended during the period under report.

Stray Cattle :

5446 cattle were rounded up along the border, out of which 6053 were restored to the rightful owners. This includes the arrear of the last year.

Aid to Civil Power :

Besides carrying out operational duties on the border West Pakistan Rangers also helped the civil administration to maintain law and order in the country on a number of occasions.

Development Programme :

The Department has embarked upon a development programme which consist of the construction of the following buildings for Rangers Units at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,16,51,070.00 as shown below :—

(*a*) Construction of HQ Sutlej Rangers at Lahore.

(*b*) Construction of HQ Indus Rangers at Hyderabad.

The programme provides for the construction of residential and non-residential accommodation for each unit.

The construction programme is phased out over a number of years. A sum of Rs. 25,00,000.00 has been provided for the implementation of these projects.

The schemes for the construction of HQ Sutlej Rangers, Lahore and Indus Rangers at Hyderabad are progressing satisfactorily and are expected to be completed during the Third Five Year Plan.

Besides the above, the following schemes are being proposed for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan for implementation :—

(*a*) Construction of Wing HQ at Sialkot.

(*b*) Construction of Wing HQ at Narowal.

(*c*) Construction of Pucca Border posts along Indo/Pakistan border.

The spade work/acquisition of land in regards to the above projects is in progress.

Reclamation and Probation

In 1960 the Government of Pakistan passed a Central Legislation known as Probation of Offenders Ordinance. This system is enforced in both the wings of the country. In West Pakistan Province this system was introduced in two Divisions of Lahore and Rawalpindi in the first instance in the middle of the year 1961 as a pilot project. Under this system the term of sentence of an offender is temporarily suspended from the very first day of conviction and the convict is placed on probation under the charge of a Probation Officer of the department for a period ranging from one year to three years.

The system is applicable only to certain class of raw and chance offenders. During the period of probation the probationer (*i.e.* the convicted person placed on probation) is encouraged to continue his own preconviction profession and also to remain in his own home environments, provided the occupation and environments are wholesome and healthy for his moral uplift. And, if they are not, the probationer is kept and employed in a changed and better environment elsewhere under the supervision of a Probation Officer.

This useful system of correctional treatment of offenders which was implemented initially in only two divisions gave very good results and was further extended to Peshawar Division with effect from the year 1964-65. Since this system is quite new in this country its working is to be extended to other parts of the Province only gradually.

The number of probationers at the beginning of the year was 922. 1482 offenders were placed on probation, while 837 were discharged on successful completion of their probation period during the year. The number at the end of the year was, thus, 1567.

At the commencement of the year there were 265 parolees under the charge of the department. 195 prisoners were taken on parole and 233 were finally released etc., during the year. The number of parolees at the end of the year was thus 227.

The Department is entrusted with the charge of an average number of 1,000 parolees and probationers annually and the main achievement,

for which the department exists, is that it is responsible for saving annually 1,000 persons from contamination with hardened criminal in jail and for their adjustment and rehabilitation in the normal society as a peaceful and law-abiding citizens through the supervision and guidance of the departmental officers with missionary zeal.

Financially, this department is not only self-supporting but is also an earning department by effecting considerable economy in jail expenditure by keeping a large number of convicted persons under its charge where such persons are employed on productive work and earn livelihood not for themselves but also for their families. No expenditure on the maintenance of parolees and probationers, under the charge of the Department is, thus, incurred by Government, unlike the jail where a considerable expenditure is incurred on the maintenance of prisoners.

Apart from the above two useful systems which are mainly made use of in the case of adults there is a Remand Home in Karachi under the department for the children who commit some offence. This Remand Home is functioning under the Sind Children Act, 1924, and caters for the need of former Sind area. Two Province-wide Children Bills *viz.* "The West Pakistan Youthful Offenders Bill"—for those children who commit some offence and "The West Pakistan Children Bill"—for those children who are in need of care and protection have, however, been drafted by the department and are before the Assembly. It is expected that these Laws will be passed and enforced in the whole province not before long after which approved and certified schools for convicted children as well as for those children in need of care and protection will come into being at various places of the province like Lahore, Peshawar, Hyderabad.

All these laws, when implemented, will provide a well organized set up of social defence against evil to juvenile offenders and thus reduce crime in the province.

Services and General Administration

The Services and General Administration Department is primarily concerned with the following activities :—

(*i*) General administration and coordination of the activities of various administrative departments.

(*ii*) Determination of the principles of control of Government servants, including recruitments, conditions of service and discipline etc.

The control of following services is assigned to the Services and General Administration Department :—

(*i*) C. S. P.

(*ii*) P.S.P. and Provincial Police Service.

(*iii*) P.C.S. and Lawyer magistrates.

(*iv*) G.A.R.

The Department also functions as the Administrative Department for the following attached offices :—

(*i*) Governor's Secretariat.

(*ii*) High Court.

(*iii*) Public Service Commission.

(*iv*) Anti-Corruption Department.

The Department is headed by the Chief Secretary and the Additional Chief Secretary. It has six Deputy Secretaries each being incharge of one of the six wings :—

(*i*) Central Wing.

(*ii*) Provincial Wing.

(*iii*) General Wing.

(*iv*) Regulations Wing.

(*v*) Establishment Wing.

(*vi*) O & M Wing.

The Wing's main functions are :—

(*i*) periodic review of the organizations, staff, functions, and procedures of the departments, attached departments and subordinate offices and suggestions for improvement thereof,

(*ii*) improvement of general efficiency and economic execution of Government business,

(*iii*) advice regarding proper utilisation of stationery and printing resources of Government,

(*iv*) training in organisation and methods.

The set-up of the Organization is as shown below :—

1. *O & M Unit* (*S&GA Deptt.*) :

   Joint Secretary (post temporarily downgraded to D.S).
   6 Section Officers including 1 OSD with complimentary staff.

2. *O & M Cells*:

   (*a*) Agriculture Department.
   (*b*) Communications & Works Department.
   (*c*) Irrigation & Power Department.
   (*d*) High Court of West Pakistan.
   (*e*) Railway Board.
   (*f*) Water & Power Development Authority.
   (*g*) Road Transport Corporation.
   (*h*) Agricultural Development Corporation.

The O&M Unit has already introduced suitable means for the disposal of business in Government Departments and to avoid delays and irregularities. With a view to further tightening up measures in order to provide maximum efficiency in administration, Government has decided to appoint Vigilance Officers in each Secretariat Department, Division, District and also in the Autonomous and Semi Autonomous Organizations.

The duties and responsibility of the Vigilance Officers would be to ensure that :—

(*a*) no delays occur in the disposal of business ;

(*b*) no irregularities are committed ; and

(*c*) proper and quick action is taken whenever any irregularities comes to their notices.

The activities of the Vigilance Officers appointed by various departments, etc., will be coordinated by the O&M Unit of S&GAD, and a two-

monthly progress report will be submitted by them to check delays and irregularities in the offices under their jurisdiction.

O&M Unit continues to administer the suggestion scheme. 125 suggestions were received in O&M Unit during the period under review. Out of these 85 were not found suitable and filed. The remaining suggestions are under consideration and if found useful will be placed before the Standing Committee for the grant of reward. Displaying of "Katbas" in Government Offices is one of the many suggestions being implemented. This has also been commended by the Press.

O&M Unit continues to be associated with various departmental committees set-up by the Government including that concerned with the simplification of procedure and forms. It continues to function as the Secretariat of the Expert Committee and also as an agency for the implementation of the accepted recommendations of the Committee.

The West Pakistan Expert Committee on Simplification of Procedures and Forms has submitted three reports which cover a wide area both in the field of simplification of procedures as well as forms. Emphasis throughout has been on the examination and streamlining of such procedures as concern the public in their day to day dealing with Government Departments and agencies.

Subsequent to the submission of the above reports, the Committee, besides, completing examination of the suggestions (contained in first, second and third reports of the Committee) was also engaged on a number of new proposals evolved by the Committee, including special studies of the procedures initiated by it.

Preparation of digest of the accepted recommendations of the Expert Committee is at the final stage and will be printed shortly. It is proposed that copies of the digest containing the recommendations which have been accepted by the Provincial Government may be supplied to all Vigilance Officers in the Provincial Government to see that the revised procedures are acted upon vigorously in order to afford relief to the public. The Vigilance Officers, inter alia, will also be required to report whether the procedures which have been streamlined by the Expert Committee have relieved the public distress and if so to what extent.

Besides procedures studies in different fields, the Expert Committee Secretariat has started a follow up campaign with the Administrative Departments of the Provincial Government in implementing the accepted recommendations made by the Committee during the last 5 years. It is heartening to note that about 85% of the accepted recommendations of the Expert Committee have been implemented by the concerned Departments.

An elaborate programme has already been drawn for tackling procedures and administrative problems of the Provincial Government.

The following procedure is proposed to be adopted to finalise the programme :—

(*i*) Meeting of the Committee should be held once a month at least but more often if necessary .

(*ii*) Meeting may also be held outside Lahore at other District Headquarter.

(*iii*) A team of O&M Officers should be required to undertake survey of the existing Procedures and Forms in use in the Divisional/Regional and District Offices located at :

(*a*) Peshawar

(*b*) Multan

(*c*) Bahawalpur

(*d*) Hyderabad and

(*e*) Quetta.

(*iv*) Priority should be determined by the Team to the Departmental procedures which have direct dealings with the public. The team will submit weekly progress reports to the Secretary of the Committee. The Expert Committee will also visit selected District Headquarters but a decision in regard to the programme of these visits will be taken when the Team of O&M Officers go out to survey as suggested above.

(*v*) Before taking a decision by the Committee the Departments concerned will be consulted and their concurrence obtained in regard to the proposed change in procedure. After obtaining the views of the Department concerned a final recommendations will be formulated by the Committee which will be submitted to the Additional Chief Secretary/ Chief Secretary/Governor for approval. The same will be communicated to the Department concerned for implementation within a period of one month from the date of issue. If for any reasons the concerned department is unable to implement the recommendations of the Committee, it will submit a fortnightly report to the O&M Unit till it is implemented.

The other notable assignments carried out by O&M Unit are:—

(*i*) Bifurcation of Buildings & Roads Department of the Communications & Works Department into two separate departments of Highways & Buildings.

ii) Commercialisation of Accounts of Food Department.

(*iii*) Reorganization of the present set-up of the Bureau of National Reconstruction.

(*iv*) Assignment in the Jinnah Post Graduate Centre, Karachi for the treatment of Government servants and their families.

(*v*) Future of the settlement organization and transfer of settlement work to the Excise & Taxation Department.

(*vi*) Review of the working on Section Officers Scheme which is continuing.

(*vii*) Re-organization of the Co-operative Department.

Special drive to expedite disposal of delayed pension cases in all departments continued successfully. 904 out of 1324 delayed pension cases were finally settled by concerted efforts made by the Unit. A review of these cases at fixed intervals continues to be made by Pension Cases Disposal Committee based in the O&M Unit. The Committee held 9 meetings at Lahore during the period under review.

In-service training of staff has also been allocated as a specific subject to the O&M Wing, so that along with the evolution of better methods and improvements in the working system, staff training also receives due and proper attention. The Wing is conducting periodical training courses for all categories of ministerial staff as well as directly recruited Section Officers in the Civil Secretariat. Its activities in this direction are being expanded to embrace staff of supervisory grades both in and outside the Secretariat. A pamphlet indicating guide lines for training of Class IV staff (Daftries and Peons) for use by subordinate office was prepared and issued to all Departments/Offices in West Pakistan.

A proposal is under consideration to establish a Provincial Training Institute at Lahore to cater to the training needs of the ministerial staff in all Government offices located in Lahore and 4 Regional Training Centres in the Province to introduce on the job training to ministerial staff in the Government offices and the regions concerned, during the current 5 Year Plan.

O&M Unit has also published the following books:—

(*i*) Manual of Delegations of Powers Rules (1958-63).

(*ii*) Establishment Manual—Volumes I-III.

(*iii*) Pension Guide based on the West Pakistan Civil Service Rules 1933.

(*iv*) Guide Lines for the Training of Clerical staff.

(*v*) Guide Lines for the Training of Private Secretaries, Personal Assistants and Stenographers.

(*vi*) A Guide to the Organization and functions of the Secretariat of the Government of West Pakistan.

(*vii*) Guide Lines for the training of Class IV staff (Daftries and Peons).

Award of Honours, Sanads, etc. for meritorious works:

An investiture ceremony was held on the 5th June, 1967 by the Chief Secretary, Government of West Pakistan to distribute the Presidential Sanad-i-Khidmat to the recipients of the Honours and Awards List of 1966 and also to those recipients who had been awarded the Presidential sanads in recognition of their outstanding services during the Indo-Pak conflict of September, 1965. In all thirty-eight recipients including the personnel of the West Pakistan Rangers, Employees of the Post and Telegraph Department, the P.W.R. and the West Pakistan WAPDA, received the sanads.

On the recommendations of the Divisional Commissioners, Government sanads Class I which carry a prize of gun with them, were granted to twenty-eight persons in the province. The award of these sanads is an annual feature whereby deserving persons from all over the Province are honoured in recognition of their voluntary social public service and the help rendered to the administration in the field of community development, and maintenance of law and order. Government servants who perform conspicuously good work outside the sphere of their normal duties are also eligible for the sanads.

As usual, a number of officials and non-officials were recommended to the Central Government for the conferment of civil awards on the Independence Day, 1967. Various civil awards as indicated below were conferred by the President on the recommendees of the Provincial Government—

Hilal-i-Quaid-i-Azam	...	1
Hilal-i-Khidmat	...	3
Sitara-i-Quaid-i-Azam	...	2
Sitara-i-Khidmat	...	9
Tamgha-i-Pakistan	...	7
Tamgha-i-Shujaat	...	1
Tamgha-i-Imtiaz	...	2
Tamgha-i-Quaid-i-Azam	...	9

Tamgha-i-Khidmat	...	11
Sanad-i-Khidmat Class I	...	4
Sanad-i-Khidmat Class II	...	5

It was decided by the Government that the recipients of various Civil Awards should be invited at all official functions. District Authorities and Local Bodies, and the Directorate of Protocol were directed to maintain lists of the recipients of Civil Awards residing within their respective jurisdiction.

The following British nationals on their retirement from the service of the Provincial Government were granted, the British Awards, shown against their names by the Government of the U.K., on the recommendations of the Provincial Government through the Government of Pakistan, in recognition of their long and meritorious services:—

1. Mr. Justice John Ortchson,
   C.B.E. (Rtd) ... Knighthood.
2. Mr. Leslie Claude Shore,
   PCS (Rtd) ... O.B.E.

The President was pleased to confer the award of Hilal-i-Istiqlal on Lahore, Sialkot and Sargodha in recognition of the fact that residents of these cities had withstood the onslaught of the enemy very boldly and courageously during the Indo-Pak war in September, 1965. The conferment ceremony at Lahore was performed by the President on the 4th April, 1967. The ceremonies at Sialkot and Sargodha were performed by the Governor on the 7th and 8th May, 1967 respectively. The Parcham of Hilal-i-Istiqlal was flown on these cities on the respective dates indicated above and is not to be lowered except on the Defence Day when it will be so done to replace the old flag with the new flag. The hoisting ceremony, in future is to be performed by the Governor in respect of Lahore and the Divisional Commissioners in respect of Sialkot and Sargodha.

Co-operation

The Third Five Year Plan has recognised the potentiality of Co-operative Method and given it due importance by:

(*a*) treating co-operation as an independent sector in the National Plan;

(*b*) allowing co-operatives to cover the entire economic field, as against the rural credit sector alone during the first two plans;

(*c*) making more liberal allocation for Co-operative Development schemes.

The Third Plan allocations to the Co-operative Sector amount to Rs. 1,709.43 lacs.

Border Co-operative Mechanized Farming at Jassar and Sulemanki:

This project was started with effect from 1-7-1964 and will be completed by 30-6-1970. Two Co-operative Societies have been organized, one at Sulemanki, District Sahiwal and the other at Jassar, District Sialkot. The object of the societies is to introduce total mechanization of Agricultural farming on Co-operative basis in 5350 acres of land in the border areas.

Total cost of the project is Rs.23.80 lacs.

Expansion of Pak-German Training and Research Institute, Multan:

This project was started on 21-11-1959 and will be completed by 30-6-1970. The objective is to impart necessary training in tractor operation and in mechanized agriculture to the members of Co-operative Farming Chaks. The project also undertakes the training in handicraft etc.

Total cost of the project is Rs. 28.76 lacs.

Introduction of mechanization in Co-operative Farming Chaks of Multan zone covering an area of 1,20,000 acres:

This project was started on 1-1-1962 and will be completed by 30-6-1970. The objective of the scheme is to increase agricultural production through mechanization, reduce the bullock power by 50 per cent, increase the income of cultivators by 20 per cent and to provide 250

tractors to the Co-operative Farming Societies in order to bring 1,20,000 acres of land under mechanization. Total cost of the scheme is Rs. 90.97 lacs.

West Pakistan Co-operative Consumer Society, Lahore :

This project was started in 1966 and will be completed in 1968. The aims and objects of the society is to open 6 retail outlets at Krishan Nagar, Model Town, Samanabad, Baghbanpura and Gulberg in Lahore. It is also proposed to set up a warehouse/godown with plants for cleaning and grinding wheat, pulses and spices. The society has been organized and the work is in progress.

Thetotal cost of the project is Rs. 34.16 lacs.

Sheep Shearing and Wool Marketing in Cholistan :

The project covers an area of 10.138 miles in the Cholistan tract of Bahawalpur Region. This is a pastrol area where sheep shearing is the major source of livelihood. The object of the scheme is to introduce modern shearing with machines and proper grading and marketing of wool to ensure a reasonable return to wool producers.

The scheme envisages organization of sheep breeding societies to be federated into a wool marketing union. The societies have been organized and the Cholistan Co-operative Wool Marketing and Development Union has been registered with a share capital of Rs. 52,000. The Union helps in grading and marketing of wool. During the year under review 16,662 maunds of raw wool worth approximately Rs. 17 lacs were purchased. The Union manages a wool processing factory at Bahawalpur. 6,763 maunds of wool were processed. This wool is reported to be of a very high quality and is finding a ready market.

Six sheep shearing machines have been imported and staff has been trained in their use.

Co-operative Sheep Shearing and Wool Marketing in Thal and adjacent areas:

Cost Rs. 7.56 lacs.

Thal Desert covers an area of about one million acres of land with a sheep population of 2.57 lacs. The problems of sheep breeders here are identical to those in Cholistan. The staff organized three sheep shearing and agricultural service societies with a view to developing quality of wool by introducing better breeding methods, mechanized shearing, and sorting, grading and marketing of wool on co-operative basis. The societies have

a membership of 643 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 7.76 thousand. One of the societies has acquired 24 kanals of land for the construction of godown. The remaining two plan to follow suit.

Co-operative Sheep Shearing and Wool Marketing in Quetta and Kalat Region:

Cost Rs. 7.56 lacs.

The total area under the project is 25,000 square miles with a sheep population of about 8 lacs which yields 50,000 maunds of wool. Three Co-operative Sheep Shearing and Agricultural Service Societies have been organized in Loralai, Zhob and Barkan Districts. The scheme could be launched only towards the close of the year under review.

Co-operative Sheep Shearing, Grading and Marketing of Wool in Tharparkar:

Cost Rs. 8.51 lacs.

Tharparkar desert stretches over 1,000 square miles, sheep and goat population is 2,17,854 and 5,57,061 respectively. Wool production comes to about 10,000 maunds a year. As a result of publicity and education, the staff has been able to organize two co-operative sheep shearing and agricultural service societies at Chachro and Diplo. Proceedings for acquisition of land for godowns construction have also been started.

Co-operative Education:

The scheme envisages the construction of a building for Co-operative Training Institutes at Hyderabad, Peshawar, and Bahawalpur. The building at Peshawar is in progress, and construction of the building at Bahawalpur has been completed. Institute building at Hyderabad is nearing completion.

Reconstruction of Rural Credit and Agricultural Marketing:

The scheme in its original form, was first launched during the second plan period. It was designed to :—

(*a*) rehabilitate and further develop the co-operative movement;

(*b*) bring at least 25 per cent of the rural families into co-operative fold;

(*c*) link up rural credit and agricultural marketing by organizing large size and primary co-operative marketing societies in selected market towns, and

(*d*) strengthen the co-operative financial and credit structure through Government share participation at apex level.

The shortfall in the first instance was due to lack of integration in co-operative planning and execution. Secondly there was a general lack of appreciation of the effectiveness of co-operative techniques for rural development. Consequently, in conformity with the policy declarations of the Government the scheme was revised during the year under review to provide :—

(*a*) funds/credit facilities for purchase of tractors, modern agricultural machinery/implements, seeds, fertilizers, diesel oil and pesticides ;

(*b*) facilities for sinking of tubewells ;

(*c*) facilities for maintenance of agricultural machinery and tubewells ;

(*d*) technical advice on matters like the use of fertilizers, soil testing, cropping pattern and other modern farming techniques ; and

(*e*) facilities for marketing of agricultural produce.

As a result of this revision, the following new components have been added to the same :—

(*a*) subsidy for reorganization staff ;

(*b*) revolving fund to be used as working capital ;

(*c*) cost of tractor workshop.

The key-notes of the revised scheme, being an integrated co-operative approach, a number of on-going allied schemes have been merged into this project. The resultant adjustment of plan allocations is shown in the sub-joined table :

Scheme		Plan allocation.	Proposed utilization for the scheme. (in lacs of Rs.)
Reconstruction of rural credit and agricultural marketing	...	190.00	190.00
Construction of sales depots by Service Co-operatives	...	145.00	145.00
Other Co-operative Schemes	...	100.00	15.00
Capital liability on Government account	...	1000.00	310.00
Total			660.00(App)

Main Features of the Revised Version :

(*a*) At each union council a co-extensive Farm Service Society will be established. The Society will be affiliated to a Farm Service Centre at Tehsil/Mandi level. The former will cater for services/supplies whereas the latter will provide facilities for maintenance of agricultural machinery, marketing and farm supplies. The ultimate aim is to establish a Supply and Marketing Federation at Provincial level.

Rural Supply Co-operative Corporation Ltd., Lahore :

This Corporation was registered in 1961 with a membership of 1481 and share capital Rs. 5.32 lacs. The area of operation extends to the whole of West Pakistan. Its working capital amounts to Rs. 232.71 lacs.

The Corporation is a secondary organization of Service Co-operative Societies. Its objectives include supply of chemical fertilizers, improved seeds, agricultural implements, insecticides and other requisites to member societies. However, distribution of chemical fertilizers have come to be the society's main responsibility. The Rural Supply Co-operative Corporation Ltd., Lahore, was registered when the crash programme in the seven selected districts of West Pakistan was vigorously launched to boost up agricultural production. The membership this year consists of 1248 co-operative societies as against 1211 of last year. Purchase of fertilizers from the factories were to the tune of Rs. 6,32,58,475, while sales on the above account during the year under report are to the extent of Rs. 9,72,43,231. This business fetched a net profit of Rs. 24,301.

Co-operative Societies :

The total number of Co operative Societies which mainly comprise of Central Credit, Central Non-Credit, Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Societies stands at 28,969. Agricultural Societies constitute major portion numbering 21,405. In order to assess the region-wise position in respect of the number of societies, their membership, paid-up share capital, and working capital, the following table may be referred to :—

Region	No. of Societies	Membership	Share capital	Working capital
			(in lacs of Rs.)	
1. Peshawar ...	2,847	1,23,860	49.88	355.11
2. Lahore ...	12,442	6,35,996	400.19	3,853.63
3. Multan ...	11,531	5,73,196	298.79	2,740.06

Region		No. of Societies	Member-ship	Share capital	Working capital
				(in lacs of Rs.)	
4. Hyderabad	...	1,288	1,42,252	199.21	1,421 86
5. Quetta	...	284	13,245	41.46	187.04
6. Karachi	...	577	1,14,274	193.14	2,673.44
Total	...	28,969	16,02,823	1,182.67	11,231.14

Co-operative Financing :

Inorder to finance primary co-operative societies two tiers of banks have been organized. The Central Co-operative Banks and Unions at secondary level, while two apex banks are for the Northern and the Southern Zones. The Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Lahore, with its head office at Lahore, operates in the Northern Zone of the Province comprising of Peshawar, D.I. Khan, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Multan, Sargodha and Bahawalpur Divisions, while the Sind Baluchistan Co-operative Bank Ltd., Hyderabad. extends to the Southern Zone of the Province, covering Karachi, Hyderabad, Khairpur, Quetta and Kalat civil divisions.

Agriculture Credit Societies :

These societies have been organized to benefit the small farmers in respect of their credit needs. As majority of the population in Pakistan lives in villages a large number of these societies have been established in rural areas. The persons of limited means have been invited to organize their efforts, pool their resources and raise funds from within and without. These societies have special bearing on the economic life of the rural masses. Besides supplying cheap and easy credit to farmers these are responsible to meet the farm requirements of the agriculturists. These institutions are also a source of education to members for imbibing the spirit of self help and for promoting the concept of an economic demo-cracy. They also pave the way to self help, thrift and saving.

In view of their need and urgency the number of these societies is larger than all others, *i.e.* 14,111 in West Pakistan. The membership in societies is 620,210, while the share capital stands at Rs. 216.31 lacs. The working capital amounts to Rs. 1,364.80 lacs.

Agricultural Marketing Societies :

The Agricultural Marketing Societies which consist of supply socie-ties, marketing societies, service societies, village council societies,

sugarcane sale societies, wool shearing and marketing societies, sale societies, and commission shops, multipurpose mills societies, multipurpose societies and ex-servicemen multipurpose societies are 3559 in number. Their membership is 1,52,155 and working capital amounts to Rs. 412.51 lacs. These societies earned Rs.20.03 lacs as profit during the year. Purchases increased from Rs. 216.63 lacs to Rs. 294.79 lacs. Similarly sales also rose from Rs. 242.43 lacs to Rs. 290.19 lacs during the year.

Industrial Co-operatives :

Artisans and craftsmen of limited means have to face many difficulties in obtaining finance and raw material to prepare finished goods. With a view to removing such difficulties industrial co-operatives have been set up amongst the group of artisans and craftsmen. The number of these societies is 1649. These industrial co-operatives comprise weavers, metal workers, furniture makers, shoe makers, sports goods maker and other small artisans. The membership stands at 1,07,712. The share capital and working capital stands at Rs. 82.21 lacs, Rs. 184.10 lacs respectively. The co-operatives purchased raw material worth Rs. 185.73 lacs during the year. Their sale business amounted to Rs. 188.20 lacs and earned a profit of Rs. 6.23 lacs.

West Pakistan Co-operative Union :

The West Pakistan Co-operative Union, Lahore, a federal organiztion, comprising of central co-operative banks, banking unions, co-operative commission shops and other secondary institutions to which some 29,000 co-operatives are affiliated, was registered in 1918. The Union, having a working capital of Rs. 22.24 lacs, is the chief promotional agency occupying an important position in the set up of the co-operative movement by helping its affiliated agencies and extending co-operation in all possible ways. Its publicity programmes, library service and increased contact and collaboration with various national and international organizations are designed to make its impact felt in all sectors of co-operation.

In spite of inadequate financial resources and adverse circumstances, the Unions have continued to play a dynamic role during the past fifty years of its existence. One of its main responsibility lies in training and directing the co-operative leadership. The development of local leadership in the co-operatives, rural as well as urban, has been envisaged in an ambitious programme prepared by this body in collaboration with other big co-operative institutions, and the education section and publicity wing

of the department, since an efficient leadership is most vital for any movement to flourish.

The Union runs a library with about 4000 books on co-operation, agriculture, finance, community development and rural economy. It also runs the Co-operative Institute of Management under a bilateral agreement between Pakistan and the Royal Danish Government. The funds are raised through donations, membership fee grant and subsidies from the Government. The reserves and working capital of this Union stand at Rs. 2,51,239.00 and Rs. 22,24,234.00 respectively.

The Union is the member of International Co-operative Alliance. Its contacts with I.C.A. Regional Office, education centres for South East Asia and active participation in all the activities is well recognised.

Labour Welfare

The Directorate of Labour Welfare was organized in 1955. It is concerned with the administration and enforcement of various Labour Laws and caters for the welfare and safety of workers all over West Pakistan. Besides creating an atmosphere of good-will and understanding between workers and employers and fostering a healthy and mutually contributive co-existences in the shape of better labour-management relationship, it is charged with maintenance of industrial peace, preservation of safety standards and adoption of such welfare measures for workers as may be conducive to their health, safety, and better working and living conditions.

To achieve the above objectives the Directorate of Labour Welfare has been divided into six Wings :—

(*i*) Labour Administration.

(*ii*) Employment Exchanges.

(*iii*) Technical Training Centres.

(*iv*) Inspectorate of Mines.

(*v*) Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organization.

(*vi*) Industrial Relations Institute.

Labour Administration Wing:

The main functions of this wing are (*i*) Inspection and (*ii*) Conciliation.

Inspection:

During the year 1965-66 213 factories were registered under Section 2 (*j*) and 5 (*i*) of the Factories Act, 1934, and 97 factories were removed from the list of the registered factories maintained by the Chief Inspector of Factories (Director Labour Welfare) at the Headquarters office. 6,337 inspections were carried out by the Inspectors of Factories, appointed under the Factories Act, 1934, and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. As a result thereof, as many as 12,216 prosecutions were lodged against the defaulters for various violations of the provisions of the said Act. Out of these 2,242 cases were decided by the various Civil Courts functioning in West Pakistan. Moreover, 1275 cases were decided in accordance with the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 and a sum of Rs. 17,37,902.56 was

paid to the workers by way of awards under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

Tha Road Transport Workers Ordinance, 1961, regulates the hours of work and other conditions of employment of the transport workers. The workers covered under this enactment are estimated to be about one lac, and the inspections made during the period under review, were 1,922. Consequently, 4,786 prosecutions were lodged in the Civil Courts. A sum of Rs. 16,504 was imposed as fine for contraventions of the provisions of the said Ordinance which provides the maximum hours of work at 9 per day and the periods of daily and weekly rest to the Road Transport Workers and 14 days' leave, with full pay.

Under the law, no weight or measure or weighing and measuring instrument can be used for trade purposes unless duly verified and stamped by an Inspector of this Directorate. The object of this legislation is to ensure the correct use of weights and measures, weighing and measuring instruments for safeguarding the interest of the public. All such weights and other instruments are verified against standard weights and thereafter stamped by the Inspector after charging the prescribed fees. The following statement shows the enforcement of this Law :—

No. of prosecutions	Fine imposed	No. of instruments etc. verified.	Fees realised.
	Rs.		Rs.
3610	55,739.06	9,58,962	7,20,890.55

In addition to the above inspections a number of inspections were carried out under the following enactments :—

1. Industrial and Commercial Employment (Standing Orders) Ordinance, 1960.
2. West Pakistan Maternity Benefit Ordinance, 1958.
3. Employment (Record of Services) Act, 1952.
4. Minimum Wages Ordinance, 1961.
5. West Pakistan Labour Camps Rules, 1960.

The Officer appointed under the Dock Labourers Act, 1934 is responsible for the effective enforcement of the provisions of its Regulations by conducting frequent inspections of ships wharfs etc., with a view to minimise the risk of accident and infringement of the provisions of the Act and Regulations. The irregularities which come to notice during the course of inspections are immediately brought to the notice of the ship

authorities for rectification and cases of wilful breaches are tried in Courts by filing suit against the same or stopping the working of the ship.

(1) Inspections of ships (National & International) conducted during the year under report	...	= 369
(2) Number of Accidents	...	= 150 (out of this 7 proved fatal).
(3) Prosecutions of offenders during the year	...	= 3

Conciliation:

The Conciliation Officers of the Directorate made ceaseless efforts for the amicable settlement of industrial disputes between the Employers and the Employees. 111 strikes were staged by the workers and 14 lock-outs were declared by the managements in different undertakings of the province, out of which 110 strikes and 14 lock-outs were called off. The only 1 strike which started on the 27th June, 1966 in Koh-i-Noor Textile Mills, Rawalpindi, continued during the period under report. Apart from that 440 strike notices were entertained by the conciliation officers and as a result of their persistent efforts 182 cases were amicably settled. 175 Certificates of failure were issued to the parties, in the cases where conciliation proceedings could not prove fruitful, for facilitating the aggrieved parties to seek redress in the Industrial Courts of West Pakistan constituted for the purpose. Industrial disputes in 160 cases were closed either on account of legal defects in the strike notices or their withdrawals by the representatives of the workers for one reason or another. In accordance with the statutory provisions of the law, the conciliation machinery of this Directorate had to intervene voluntarily in apprehended disputes where no strike notice was received by them. 30 disputes of this category were settled all over West Pakistan.

The Registrar of Trade Unions, West Pakistan (Director Labour Welfare) registered 37 trade Unions during the period under report. At the same time, registration of 35 Trade Unions had to be cancelled for violating the provisions of the Trade Union Act. This brings the number of registered trade unions in the Province to 323, excluding Karachi. In Karachi Region the Registrar, Trade Unions (Joint Director Labour Welfare, Karachi) registered 31 Trade Unions and cancelled the registration of 15 trade unions in his area of jurisdiction. The total number of registered trade unions in Karachi Region is 309.

The total number of registered Trade Unions in the Province of West Pakistan stood at 632 besides 14 Federations of the workers in the whole province of West Pakistan out of which 3 are registered in Karachi Region.

Employment Exchanges:

In May 1962 the Organization of the Employment Exchanges was transferred from the Central Government to the Provincial Government in accordance with the provision of the present Constitution. The Employment Exchanges rendered the best of service to all employers and employment seekers.

During the year under report a new Employment Exchange was opened at Bahawalpur bringing the total number of Employment Exchanges upto 17. In October 1965, another Employment Exchange was opened at Sukkur for emergency work.

As many as 2,97,579 persons approached the Employment Exchanges for assistance in finding employment including 23,341 Ex-servicemen and 4,525 women. For the convenience of applicants, arrangements for registration were made at all the Union Councils. In spite of repeated efforts the response has not been satisfactory.

More than 85,370 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges by employers against which 69,230 persons were placed. The persons who were assisted in finding employment include 6,542 Ex-Servicemen and 1,074 women.

Persons were assisted in finding employment in districts other than their home districts, through the agencies of Employment Exchanges number 1,866.

In all 36,909 persons were registered under Essential Personnel (Registration) Ordinance, 1948 during the year under report.

In all 1080 applications for employment vouchers for entry in U.K. were forwarded to the U.K. Government. The applicants were Doctors, Teachers and Science Graduates with professional experience.

Efforts to place Pakistani nationals in the Employment in friendly foreign countries were continued. Several Middle Eastern and African Countries placed various requests for Medical, para-Medical occupations, Engineers of different categories, School/College Teachers, Scientists and Accountants, against which applications were forwarded.

A delegation from a foreign country visited West Pakistan and interviewed candidates in Medical and Para-medical occupations at several stations. At the end of interview, appointments were offered to 109 persons.

A survey of employment level in establishments employing 20 or more persons, numbering 5,618, was conducted. A survey of institutions imparting technical, professional and vocational training, including establishment imparting plant training, was also conducted. This survey covers 588 establishments. The report which contains a useful analysis, has already been released.

During the period under report the following special surveys were also conducted :—

(*i*) Census of displaced non-agriculturists from war affected areas ;

(*ii*) Survey to measure effect of recall of ex-servicemen in the colours ;

(*iii*) Institutions imparting high level educational courses.

A seminar was held at Abbottabad from 6 to 8 September, 1965, in co-ordination with the Regional Directorate Education, Peshawar Region, and the National Manpower Council of the Government of Pakistan. A total number of 40 headmasters and headmistresses of high schools attended this seminar. Proceedings of the seminar have been printed separately. The basic principles involved in vocational guidance of the young people were discussed in some detail in this seminar.

During the emergency, the employment exchange organization was called upon to undertake heavy responsibilities in connection with the following Ordinances :—

(*i*) Control of Employment Ordinance, 1965.

(*ii*) Compulsory Service (Armed Forces) Ordinance, 1965.

(*iii*) Civil Pioneer Force Ordinance.

In order to cope with manifold increase in work, a large number of officers and staff from other establishments of the Directorate were deputed to assist the employment exchanges, co-ordination was very satisfactory and the entire responsibility was discharged very successfully.

Local Advisory Committees were organized under the Control of Employment Ordinance, 1965, at all the employment exchanges under the chairmanship of the Divisional Commissioner or their nominees.

These committees rendered valuable assistance while taking decisions, in view of local circumstances and in the enforcement of the various provisions of the Control of Employment Ordinance.

The contents of these ordinances were very new to the public because such measures were being enforced for the first time. Nevertheless, the response and the acceptance of the necessity that such restrictions as were unavoidable was very satisfactory and demonstrated clearly that Pakistanis are disciplined as a nation and they accept responsibilities and restrictions when necessary.

Technical Training Centres :

The Directorate of Labour Welfare has four Technical Training centres located at Karachi, Gulberg, Moghalpura (Lahore) and Peshawar. The total seating capacity of these four centres is 1210. At these centres craftsman level training is imparted in 28 basis engineering trades such as Electrician, Draftsman, Machinists, Turners, Fitters, Auto Mechanics, Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Mechanics, Welders, Wood-Workers, etc. etc. The duration of training is one and a half year.

The shortage of trained personnel of craftsmen level is so acute, and the requirement of achieving an accelerated pace of development is so crucial that as long as the industries do not fully take the responsibility of training their personnel, the Government has to continue to take the lead. With this object in view the undermentioned development schemes for the re-organization of the existing training centres and the setting up of new training centres have been included in the 3rd Five Year Plan :—

(*i*) Re-organization of the existing 3 Centres at Moghalpura, Peshawar and Lahore (Gulberg).

(*ii*) Setting up of 4 new Training Centres at Hyderabad, Multan, Jhelum and Rahimyar Khan.

(*iii*) Scheme for the setting up of a new "Construction Skill Training Centre" at Wazirabad.

(*iv*) Scheme for the setting up of a "Craftsmen-Technological-Information Centre" at Sargodha.

Technical Training Centre, Karachi :

This Training Centre is housed in a newly built modern building and has been completely equipped with new equipment. The project has been built at a cost of nearly Rs. 50 lakh as a SEATO-PAK Skilled Labour Project. During the year under report 450 trainees received training at this Centre.

A number of technical instructors were also trained to meet the acute shortage of trained instructors in West Pakistan.

This centre is also training 70 mechanics for Messers Esso Fertiliser Factory being built at Dahariki. On completion of training these persons will be employed at the ESSO Fertilisers Factory at a monthly salary of Rs. 280/-. During their training at the Technical Training Centre, Karachi, the trainees are in receipt of monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 60/- each. This Centre also organized a special course for the mechanics employed in the Police Department of the Government of West Pakistan. 7 mechanics of the Police Department received training and the cost was met partially by the Directorate of Intelligence Bureau.

Evening Courses are also conducted at the Technical Training Centre, Karachi, in various electrical and mechanical trades. These courses afford facilities for training for personnel in service who wish to up-grade their skill, and also to those who desire to change their profession from non-technical to technical.

Technical Training Centre, Moghalpura (Lahore):

The sanctioned seating capacity of the Training Centre is 276. The programme of training is continuing. The scheme for the re-organization and expansion in this centre is foreign aided and is under implementation. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 37 lakh. The Government of West Germany is providing substantial aid in the form of tools and equipments and a number of German experts for an initial period of two years. A group of Pakistani Instructors have also to receive training in West Germany. The project is expected to be completed by March, 1968 and start functioning with expanded capacity of 350 trainees with effect from April, 1968.

Technical Training Centre, Peshawar:

The scheme for expansion and re-organization of this Training Centre costing Rs. 27 lakh is under implementation with the assistance from the U.S. AID. The training Centre will start the new programme of training in January, 1968. The capacity of the Training Centre after re-organization will be 350.

Technical Training Centre (Gulberg), Lahore :

The existing training centre is to be expanded and re-organized at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs and for this purpose a scheme has already been approved by the Government which will be implemented after availability of foreign aid.

Besides, the following new Technical Training centres are being established at an estimated cost mentioned against each :—

		Estimated cost.
1.	Technical Training Centre, Hyderabad ...	Rs. 37 lakh.
2.	Technical Training Centre, Multan ...	Rs. 37 lakh.
3.	Technical Training Centre, Rahimyar Khan.	Rs. 25 lakh.
4.	Technical Training Centre, Jhelum ...	Rs. 50 lakh.
5.	Construction Skill Training Centre, Wazirabad ...	Rs. 4 lakh.

The preliminary work of these Centres is in hand. The buildings of Technical Training Centres at S. No. 1 & 2 above are under construction.

Inspectorate of Mines:

As many as 134 inspections were carried out under the Mines Act, 1925, and more than 600 violations of the various provisions of the said act and rules made thereunder were detected. The mines owners/agents and managers were asked to remedy the violations so detected. More than 80 prosecutions were filed against those who failed to remedy the contravention of law. Out of these 65 cases were decided and as a result thereof a fine of Rs. 2,830 was imposed on the defaulters. As many as 26 fatal and 84 serious accidents were reported to have occurred in mines of West Pakistan.

Various examinations under the Mines Act, 1923, are conducted by this Directorate in order to make available competent persons to the mine owners for running properly their mines on safety lines. The result of the Examination held in October, 1965 was as follows :—

1.	Underground Sirdar Certificate Examination ...	37
2.	2nd Class Mines Manager Certificate of Competency Examination ...	3
3.	1st Class Mines Manager Certificate of Competency Examination ...	3
4.	Surveyors Certificate of Competency Examination ...	2

Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organization:

The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947, was promulgated to make better provisions for financing measures for promoting the welfare of labour employed in the coal mining industry directed towards the improvement of health and sanitation, educational facilities, the provision

of water supply and facilities for washing, improvement of standard of living, social conditions and provision of recreational facilities, etc.

The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organization has shown great progress since its inception. In the coal-field areas of West Pakistan, various schemes for the welfare of miners have been introduced and institutions have been set up for the aforesaid purpose of the Act. The activities of the Organization, during the period 1965-66, have been as under :—

Collection of Fund:

The Act provides for the levy as a cess of duty of excise and the rate of 50 paisa per ton of coal despatched from collieries by road, river or rail. Due to stringent measures, the collection of cess on coal by road, during the period in review, has shown an increase of Rs. 20,000 over that of the previous your. The defaulting mine-owners were penalized for submission of incorrect returns or non-submission of returns.

The total collection of cess, during the financial year 1965-66, has been Rs. 5,40,000. The amount thus collected is defrayed on schemes for the welfare and benefit of labour employed in the Coal Mining Industry.

The progress of various schemes and institutions has been as under :—

Educational Facilities:

The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organization has set up a Middle School at Makerwal in the district of Mianwali where about 360 children are receiving free education. Seven other primary schools are functioning at following places :—

1. Pidh (District Jhelum).
2. Sharigh (District Sibi).
3. Mach (District Sibi).
4. Khost (District Sibi).
5. Matting (Thatta).
6. Lamshiwal.
7. Smipson.

It is proposed to open more primary schools in the new developing coal field areas. The Miners' children have thus been provided with the much needed facility of education.

Medical Facilities:

At present, there are two full-fledged 10 bedded Hospitals, one in the coal-field areas at Choa Saidan Shah in district Jhelum and the other at

Sinjidhi in the midst of the coal-field areas in Quetta and Kalat Division. These hospitals provide facilities for X-ray, surgical treatment and other advance medical assistance. These hospitals are also provided with mobile dispensary to enable the medical officer incharge to visit far-flung and remote mining localities and afford medical treatment to the miners at the door steps.

Schemes and proposals have been drawn up to construct additional hospitals at various places in the field areas. Such hospitals are proposed to be constructed in Katha Sagral area, Degeri area, Sherigh area and other so far-flung and remote mining localities.

Anti-Malaria Measures:

For the improvement of sanitary condition in the labour camps of miners, sanitation squads have been provided at Choa Saidan Shah under the charge of a qualified sanitary inspector. Spraying programmes are arranged periodically and premises of miners are cleaned with a view to providing a hygienic living. Anti-Malaria staff have also been provided in the coal-field areas of Quetta and Kalat under the supervision of the Director, Health Services, Quetta and Kalat Region.

Miner's Institute (Dandot):

The Miners' Institute at Dandot provides facilities for recreation to the miners through indoor and outdoor games. It also provides training in gainful handicrafts such as dari-making, wool-knitting etc., to the families of miners. Basic education upto Primary standard is also imparted to the daughters of miners. The Institute also provides facilities for library reading room and classes in adult education are being conducted by the instructor incharge of the Institute.

Besides, water supply scheme and housing scheme have been sponsored in the coal-field areas.

Industrial Relations Institute:

This Institute was established in November, 1963. It is an integral part of the Labour Welfare machinery of the Provincial Government and imparts training to the officers/officials of the Directorate of Labour Welfare, employment exchanges and other departments of Government and nominees of employers and representatives of trade unions. The aims and objects of this Institute are :—

(*i*) To cater the needs of training of the field staff of the Directorate of Labour Welfare and encouraging and promoting

the development of the science of Labour Management and Employment Administration.

(*ii*) To spread the knowledge and information about the principles and techniques which foster better relations between employers and employees.

(*iii*) To establish and maintain thorough training and other methods, a high standard of qualifications among persons connected with labour administration.

During the year under report the Institute organized two courses consisting of the following subjects :—

1. Industrial Relations and Collective Bargaining.
2. Labour Management and Labour Inspection.
3. Safety and Health.
4. Weights and Measures.

The first course of 1965 concluded on 5th June, 1965 and it was participated by :—

(*i*) 3 Labour Officers;
(*ii*) 3 Managers Employment Exchanges;
(*iii*) 2 Representatives of Employers ; and
(*iv*) 4 Nominees of Trade Unions.

The second training course commenced on 2nd August, 1965 but it was suspended due to September, 1965 War.

General welfare:

The Directorate of Labour Welfare has 4 Welfare Centres. These centres continued functioning at Landhi and Manghopir (Karachi), Noshera and Hyderabad. To achieve the operational objectives, these centres have been striving hard.

Besides, these centres provide recreation facilities such as carom board, luddo, table tennis and playing cards to the workers. These centres have also organized 9 teams of foot-ball, volley-ball, hockey and badminton in the centres. About 80 workers are participating in each centre and they played about 30 matches during the year under report.

First West Pakistan Industrial Court at Karachi:

Constitution:

The Court, as stated in the report for the year 1965-(6, was first constituted on the 21st of February, 1963. It continued to function,

with intermittent breaks, upto the 15th of October, 1965 when it was suspended as an economy measure.

It was reconstituted in December, 1966 and started functioning from the 22nd of December, 1966 when Mr. M. Fazli Khaliq Khan took over as its Chairman. Mr. Kasam Usman Kandawalla was appointed as Member, representing the employers and Mr. M. Rashid as Member representing the employees. The same constitution of the Court still continues.

It would, therefore, appear that, during the period under report, the Court functioned only from the 22nd of December, 1966 to the 30th of June, 1967.

Jurisdiction:

The Court continues to exercise concurrent jurisdiction, with the second West Pakistan Industrial Court at Karachi, in respect of the industrial undertakings situated within the territorial jurisdiction of the Divisions of Karachi, Hyderabad, Khairpur, excluding the undertakings of Pakistan Western Railways, Post Offices, Telegraphs and Telephones.

Nature of work:

The Court has to deal with the work of civil as well as criminal nature ; original as well as appellate. It also deals with the work of adjudication, arbitration and settlement of industrial disputes under the Industrial Disputes Ordinance, 1959, the Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) Ordinance, 1960, the Control of Employment Ordinance, 1965, and other labour laws.

The importance of work handled by the Court would be evident from the fact that it deals with the disputes of the entire labour force employed in the various undertakings within its jurisdiction, of WAPDA, W.P.I.D.C., the Transport Services, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi Shipyard & Engineering Works, Municipal Corporations, Karachi Development Authority, Hospitals, Banks and Insurance Companies, Pakistani and foreign airlines, registered and unregistered factories, workshops, mills, industrial and commercial undertakings, offices and enterprises, etc.

Volume of work:

During the period under report, the Court received 351 cases or 2,004 judicial units. It disposed of 103 cases, or 609 judicial units, leaving a balance of 248 cases, or 1,395 judicial units at the close of the period.

In all, 165 miscellaneous applications and other references were

received during the period. The number of references despatched during the period comes to 143.

The number of applications for copies received and disposed of during period, comes to 180; that of the applications for inspection of records, comes to 120.

On the average, the maximum number of cases heard per day comes to 38 and the minimum to 8 per day.

Appeals & Writ Petitions:

Only 2 Writ Petitions and 2 Appeals have been filed in the High Court against the awards and orders made by the Court during the period.

Tours:

To avoid the least of dislocation in the industry, the policy of the Court has been to move in circuit within its jurisdiction and decide the cases from the interior on spot. During the period under report, the Court remained out in tour for 14 days.

The reduction in the strength of staff has now made it extremely difficult either to run the Court adequately or even to achieve an expeditious and high disposal of cases. Not only that a Registrar and a Private Secretary are essential for the proper and efficient working of the Court, but, in addition the Court needs at least two Stenographers for recording the evidence verbatim in the Court. A senior Accountant is essential for correct maintenance of records. The Court needs at least six Process Servers for the prompt service of the processes of the Court in view of the exceptionally large distances in Karachi and its Townships.

Second West Pakistan Industrial Court, Karachi:

Constitution:

The Central Industrial Court of Pakistan was originally constituted by the Central Government on 15th of March, 1960 in pursuance of the "Conventions" and "Recommendations" of the International Labour Conference, requiring the setting up of "Non-Fee-Charging" agencies of a Tripartite nature for adjudication of Industrial Disputes in all the Member Countries. The Court was, accordingly, established as a "Non-Fee-Charging Agency" and a "Non-Paying Department."

Under Co-operation, Labour & Social Welfare Department Notification No. 10-29(L-II)/61, dated the 31st of July, 1962, the Government of West Pakistan declared the Central Industrial Court as the Second West

Pakistan Industrial Court, in respect of Provincial undertakings, for purposes of Section 2 (*a*) of the Industrial Disputes Ordinance, 1959.

With the transfer of the subject of Labour to the Provincial Governments, under the New Constitution, the Central Industrial Court was transferred to the Government of West Pakistan with effect from the 1st of December, 1963 and since then, it has been functioning as the Second West Pakistan Industrial Court at Karachi.

Jurisdiction :

The Court exercises concurrent jurisdiction with the First West Pakistan Industrial Court at Karachi, in respect of Industrial Disputes in all the industries within the territorial jurisdiction of the Divisions of Karachi, Hyderabad and Khairpur, except the undertakings of the Pakistan Western Railways and the Departments of Post Offices, Telegraphs and Telephones.

Personnel :

Mr. Ghulam Hyder K.S. Pir took over charge as Chairman of the Court on the 1st of June, 1966. His term of service, which was to expire on the 31st of July, 1967, has been extended upto the 17th of April, 1968.

Messrs. S.H. Akbari and Mukhtar Azad, joined the Court as Members, representing the Employers and Employees respectively, in June, 1965.

Foreign Training :

Only the non-official Members of the Court are often sent for training abroad. During the period under report, Messrs. S.H. Akbari and Mukhtar Azad, were sent for training in the U.S.A. for a period of three months.

Nature of Work :

Unlike other Courts of Law, the Industrial Court, at the same time, acts as a Civil Court, a Criminal Court and a Court dealing with arbitration, adjudication and settlement of Industrial Disputes and other allied matters. As a matter of fact, under the Industrial Disputes Ordinance of 1959, and specially the provisions of Section 10 thereof, it was to be a powerful and effective institution for maintenance of Industrial Peace, working also as Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Authority for Payment of Wages.

Besides the Industrial Disputes filed by the parties aggrieved, under Section 5(5) of the Industrial Disputes Ordinance, on the basis of the Certificates of Failure of Conciliation, the Court also receives Industrial Disputes directly under Sections 10(1) (*a*) and 31 of the said Ordinance. It also deals with Applications for extension of the period of operation of Awards and Settlements under Section 14 and computation and recovery of dues under Section 15 of the Ordinance. Under Section 20 of the Ordinance, the Court is entrusted with the work of stopping the continuance of Strikes and Lock-Outs. While exercising the powers of Civil Courts in the said matters, the Court acts as a Criminal Court in dealing with complaints under Sections 26 and 28. Section 30 empowers the Court to interfere in matters of change of conditions of service of the workmen, discharge, suspension or removal of the Office-Bearers of the Trade Unions, during the pendency of proceedings. This Section, particularly, attracts a very large number of Applications and each Application involves hundreds of workmen and the case of every workman has to be treated individually and on its own merits, thereby requiring the examination of large number of witnesses and recording of voluminous statements in each case.

In addition, the Court also receives original, as well as appellate work under the Trade Unions Act of 1926 and the Control of Employment Ordinance, 1965 and deals with cases under the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) Ordinance, 1960 and other Labour Laws.

Scope and Importance :

The scope and importance of the work dealt with by this Court, could be very well estimated from the fact that, excluding only the undertakings of Railways, Post Offices, Telegraphs and Telephones, it deals with the lakhs of workmen employed in the WAPDA, W.P.I.D.C., Transport Companies and Workshops, Banks and Insurance Companies, Municipal Corporations and Municipalities, Karachi Development Authority, Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works, Karachi Port Trust, Pakistani and International Airlines, the numerous Mills and Factories, Registered and Un-Registered Industrial and Commercial Undertakings and other Offices, Establishments and Enterprises in the Divisions of Karachi, Hyderabad and Khairpur. On the smooth and efficient working of the Court depends the Industrial peace in the Divisions aforesaid.

Requirements :

It would, therefore, appear that the work handled by the Court, is not only of a regular and permanent nature and an ever-increasing one,

but is also highly technical and specialised requiring the services of experienced, efficient and well trained hands.

The work also requires the maintenance of a well-equipped Library for the purpose of day-to-day referencing and keeping the Court posted with the latest developments and rulings in the field of adjudication. It also needs an efficient Statistical Branch for maintenance of statistical data regarding Wages, Allowances, Holidays, Cost of Living Indices, etc., etc., in different industries, in different localities and in different times, for referencing by the Courts in different matters.

Volume of Work :

The Court, at the beginning of the year, received a balance of 629 cases, or 3,705 Judicial Units. During the year, it received another 749 fresh cases, or 4,182 Units. The total volume of work in hand, thus, amounted to 1,378 cases, or 7,887 Units.

No less than 1,101 cases, or 6,300 Units, were disposed of during the year. The average disposal per month, accordingly, comes to 92 cases, or 525 Units. This is much above the minimum disposal of 75 Units per month prescribed for the Court of a District and Sessions Judge.

The cases left undisposed of at the close of the year, amount to 277, or 1,587 Units.

In addition, the Court disposed of 4,050 other references and applications, as against the figure of 2,356 for the year 1965-66. The number of processes of the Court issued during the period, comes to 2,097.

Appeals and Writ Petitions :

Appeals and Writ Petitions are frequently filed in the High Court against the decisions of the Industrial Court. In all such cases, the files have to be prepared by this Office, the briefs of the cases are made for the Court as well as for the Government Advocates and summons and notices issued by the High Court in such matters have also to be served by this office. During the period under report, 17 appeals were filed in the High Court against the Awards of this Court made under Section 5(5), 4 against the Awards made under Section 10(1) (*a*), 1 against the Award made under Section 31, and 1 against the decision taken in Section 30 of the Industrial Disputes Ordinance, 1959. The number of appeals filed against the orders made under Article 6(2) of the Industrial Disputes (Conciliation and Adjudication) Order, 1965, amounts to 10.

Miscellaneous Work :

There being no charge on any application or document, the number of applications for copies and inspections, filing and return of exhibits and documents, summoning of witnesses and records, amounts to thousands. Besides a heavy burden on the Court and the staff, it also causes a material drain on the stationery stores.

Hearings and Attendance :

The Court remained in session throughout the year. The Member for Employers attended the Court only for 20 days; the Member for Employees was present for 68 days only. The maximum number of cases heard per day during the period, rose from 15 in the year 1965-66, to 25; the minimum rose from 6 in the years 1965-66, to 9.

Tours:

In order to avoid the least of dislocation in the industry, to save the workmen as well as the employers from unnecessary waste of time and money and to acquaint itself with the working conditions, the approach of the Court has been to hear the matters from the interior, on the spot. With this object in view, the Court moves in circuit to hold its sessions at important places within its jurisdiction, During the period under report, it remained on tour for 50 days.

The Court, as well as the parties concerned, have always felt the necessity of the Court's visits to the industries concerned at Karachi before disposing of their cases, so that they could have the first-hand knowledge of the working conditions. This, however, could not be so far possible due to large distances and the absence of a staff Car with the Court.

Regular and increasing volume of work :

The table below gives the figures of cases received and disposed of by the Court annually, from the 15th of March, 1960 to the 31st of December, 1966.

Number of Cases and Units

Period	Received	Disposed of	Pending at the close of the year.
From 15-3-1960 to 31-12-1961.	591 Cases	351 Cases	240 Cases
	3,502 Units.	1,464 Units.	2,038 Units.
Average per month.	292 Units.	122 Units	

Period	Received	Disposed of	Pending at the close of the year.
From 1-1-1962 to 31-12-1962.	727 Cases	360 Cases	367 Cases
	4,218 Units.	2,106 Units.	2,112 Units.
Average per month.	352 Units.	172 Units.	
From 1-1-1963 to 31-12-1963.	692 Cases	578 Cases	119 Cases
	3,936 Units.	3,225 Units.	711 Units
Average per month.	152 Units.	269 Units.	
From 1-1-1964 to 31-12-1964.	605 Cases	306 Cases	299 Cases
	3,525 Units.	1,734 Units.	1,791 Units.
Average per month.	235 Units.	145 Units.	
From 1-1-1965 to 31-12-1965.	1,099 Cases	594 Cases	505 Cases
	6,351 Units.	3,411 Units.	2,940 Units.
Average per month.	383 Units.	284 Units.	
From 1-1-1966 to 31-12-1966.	1,714 Cases	1,318 Cases	398 Cases
	10,090 Units.	7,589 Units.	2,501 Units.
Average per month.	571 Units.	633 Units.	

A perusal of the figures noted above, would indicate that the institution of cases, in this Court alone, has increased from 591, in the year 1960-61 to 1,714 in the year 1966, or from 3,502 Judicial Units to 10,090 Judicial Units. The disposal has also increased from 351 cases, or 1,464 Units in the year 1960-61 to 1,318 cases or 7,589 Units in the year 1966.

The average disposal per month has increased from 122 Units in the year 1960-61 to 633 Units in the year 1966.

The above average is much higher than that of 75 Units per month fixed for the Court of a District and Sessions Judge.

There has been a proportionate increase in the miscellaneous work too. The number of miscellaneous applications and references has risen to 4,050, that of the processes of the Court to 2,097 and that of the appeals, to 33 per annum.

Figures, due to lack of staff, are not available of the applications filed for copies and inspections. Since there is no fee leviable on any application moved in the number of such applications is by far numerous.

Reasons for higher disposal:

The average monthly disposal of 633 Units, given by this Court in the year 1966, it would appear, is not only much higher than that given by the Courts of District & Sessions Judges, but may also be the highest among the Industrial Courts. Besides the efficiency of the Chairman and hard work, the achievement is also due to his systematic organization of the office, the existence of a Registrar and Private Secretary in this Court and that of a little more strength of staff as compared to other Industrial Courts.

Working of the Court:

It appears necessary, at the very outset, to clarify the common impression that the matters coming before the Court are quite simple and the persons representing the parties are neither legal brains nor well conversant with law. So far as the criminal work is concerned, there is no ban on the appearance of Lawyers. In civil matters, the parties are represented by well-qualified and experienced lawyers, as Legal Advisers and Office-Bearers. Moreover, generally, the industrial disputes are referred to the Court only after the hard, prolonged and concentrated efforts of the Conciliation Machinery have failed to bring about a compromise or settlement.

All applications and matters meant for the Court, are presented before the Registrar for examination and scrutiny to find if they are legally complete. They are registered thereafter and the applicants given a date and a number. The papers then go to the Reader' s Branch for entry in the relevant Registers and preparation of files thereof for the Chairman and the Members, if they so desire. The case-files completed, the matters are brought on the Case Diary and a number of memoranda, letters, etc., are issued to the parties to collect the Written Statements, Reply Statements Rejoinders, Lists of Witnesses, Lists of Documents and Exhibits, etc., etc. Diet Money and Allowances payable to the Witnesses summoned are recovered from the parties, recorded in the Register of Diet Money and deposited with the Nazir-Accountant.

As soon as the above formalities have been completed and the matters are ripe for hearing by the Court, they are brought on the Case Diary of the Court and the Cause List. The Daily Cause Lists showing the matters to be heard by the Court, are duly notified and intimated to the parties.

The Cause Lists, generally heavy as they are, are put up before the Chairman with Case Files, a day earlier. The Reader attends the Court throughout the day, presenting Case Files before the Court with all the documents and exhibits and receiving all applications moved and documents filed before the Court.

West Pakistan Employees' Social Security Institution:

The West Pakistan Employees' Social Security Institution was established Government Notification No. OSD (SS)-II (I)/65 dated 5th June, 1965. The appointment of a governing body consisting of six official Members, six non-official Members and one ex-officio Member was notified on 9th August, 1965.

The first meeting of the Governing Body, which was fixed for the 6th September, 1965, was cancelled due to the invasion of Pakistan by India. The I.L.O. Expert had to leave Lahore due to the emergency. It was, at first, decided to postpone the implementation of the scheme but later it was decided to explore the possibility of implementing the scheme with a loan from commercial sources.

Due to the economy measures enforced as a result of the emergency, the Government reduced the amount of Rs. 2 lacs originally provided in the current budget to Rs. 1 lac. As this meant a shortfall of Rs. 5 lacs, it was proposed to raise a commercial loan for this amount. The matter was referred to the Council of Ministers, who, after examining the proposal, decided to have it examined in detail by its High Powered Committee. This Committee met on the 6th January, 1966 and decided that the scheme should be finalized in the following manner :—

(*i*) An interest free loan of Rs. 1 lac from Government in 1965-66.

(*ii*) An interest bearing loan of Rs. 2.5 lacs from a bank.

(*iii*) An interest free loan of Rs. 2.5 lacs from Government in 1966-67.

In February, 1966, Mr. S. Afzal Agha, C.S.P., was appointed as the Commissioner of the Institution. A meeting of the Governing Body was held on the 10th February, 1966.

The Special Finance Committee appointed by the Governing Body in its meeting held on 10th February, 1966 met on 23rd February, 1966 and approved the Organization Chart, Establishment and Time Table etc.

Basic Democracies

The Basic Democracies System has infused a new spirit in the people and has brought revolution in human thinking and restored healthy balance between political and economics. It has narrowed down the gap between the administrators and the people by associating the common man with the national development. People are now conscious of their duties and responsibilities. The effectiveness of the system can be judged from the fact that the Local Councils have implemented thousands of development schemes throughout the Province on self-help which have provided rural infrastructure and have helped in boosting agricultural production. In short, the country owes much to the Basic Democracies System for its economic and political stability.

Setting up Basic Democracies Institutions in Tribal Areas:

Union Councils, Town Committees and Union Committees were set-up in the Province on 30th December, 1965 by grouping of Electoral Units as required by Section 57 of the Electoral College Act 1964. As this act was not applicable to the Tribal Areas, Union Councils and Town Committees could not be set-up in those areas. A special law was enacted by the President of Pakistan for this purpose on 12th May, 1967 *viz.* the Members of Electoral College (Function of Local Councils in Tribal Areas) Regulation 1967. The grouping of territorial units in tribal area into Union Councils/Town Committees was notified on 8th June, 1967 and thus 139 Union Councils and 7 Town Committees came into being with effect from 12th July, 1967. The election of their Chairmen were also held on that date.

The Governor of West Pakistan also promulgated, with the previous approval of the President, a special law for the administration of Basic Democracies in the tribal areas on 16th May, 1967 namely the Administration of Basic Democracies (Tribal Areas) Regulation 1967. Under this Regulation, rules regarding the elections of members of District Councils in Tribal Areas have been issued. District Councils have been set-up in the Malakand, Kurrum, Khyber and Mahmand Agencies, Dir, Swat and Chitral States and the Tribal Areas of Hazara, Kohat and Peshawar Districts in the Peshawar Division, the Tribal Areas of D.I. Khan and Bannu Districts in the D.I. Khan Division and the Districts of Zhob,

Loralai, Sibi and Chagai in Quetta Division. The elections of District Councils were held from the sixth of September to the 20th September 1967.

Programme for elections of Divisional Councils in the tribal areas has also been issued.

Vitalization of Union Committees:

The Government have since long noted with concern the working of Union Committees in the Province which had not developed so far as vigorous units of Local Government. In order to revitalize these tiers, the Government decided to decentralize the Municipal functions with the municipalities concentrating on policy and other important matters and passing on ordinary field functions like sanitation, registration of births and deaths, vaccination, minor works, street lighting etc., to the Union Committees. The Government have issued a 19 point directive in this regard.

In order to build up the finances of the Union Committees all the Union Committees will get 10% of the income from Octroi of Municipal Committees and budget provisions under Section 81 of Municipal Administration Ordinance.

Training:

The Secretaries of Union Councils/Union Committees act as pivot of the programme as they have to maintain records and accounts and act as a contact person for supply of information on all matters both on Basic Democracies and technical and as such they are to be conversant with all sorts of such matters. To equip them with all this knowledge, regular training courses are held at the Basic Democracies Training Institutes. During the year under report, 292 Secretaries of Union Councils and 98 Secretaries of Union Committees have been trained at the Basic Democracies Institutes, Lalamusa and Tandojam.

Members of the Tehsil Councils also received training at the Institutes. During the year, 215 representatives of the Departments of Police, Education, Health, Irrigation. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Basic Democracies, who were members of the Tehsil Councils, received training at the Institutes. In addition to that 66 Kanungoes/Patwaries, 65 Local Fund Clerks also received training at the Institutes.

With the start of Rural Works Programme in the Province and other day to day developments, it is necessary to orientate Field Officers in the revision/amendments made in the existing rules, procedures, evaluation techniques for the purposes of which conferences are arranged at the

Institutes. Two such Conferences were arranged for district level officers of Basic Democracies and District Council Technical Personnel alongwith specially deputed officials of other departments.

The training of Chairmen of Union Councils was also started as an experimental measures and four such training courses for the Chairmen of Union Councils were conducted at Lalamusa Training Institute where 90 selected Chairmen were imparted training in their functions. The experiment was a great success and in view of the results obtained, the training of Chairmen at the Basic Democracies Institutes has been made compulsory.

Training programmes in the Basic Democracies Training Institutes are being constantly supplemented by training in the field arranged by the Deputy Commissioners and their Basic Democracies Staff. Most of the Deputy Commissioners draw their own training schedules where the Chairmen, Members and Secretaries of Union Councils/Town/Union Committees receive training at these Sessions.

Rural Works Programme:

Rural Works Programme in West Pakistan entered 4th year of its inception on July 1, 1966. The Programme was launched in the fall of 1963 with the broad objectives of creating an effective infrastructure to develop rural economy, providing more job opportunities to the surplus labour in the agricultural sector, increasing the labour activities in the rural economy, narrowing the economic gap between the rural and urban areas, fusing planning at the national and provincial levels and putting life into the system of local self government introduced through the Basic Democracies. However, the main emphasis is now on the creation of rural economic infrastructure to stimulate growth in the rural areas and channelise the inherent, energies of the rural communities for the prosperity of the country. According to the figures released by the Director Projects/RWP some 6805 projects were executed by the Local Councils at the total investment of Rs. 7.33 crore during the programme year 1965-66. This amount includes local contributions of Rs. 25.54 lacs by local communities in the form of land, labour and cash. During the preceding year 1964-65, an allocation of Rs. 10 crore was made for the entire Province, out of which Rs. 8.17 crore were spent by the districts. The balance was, however, utilized during the programme year 1965-66. This shows that the capacity and ability of local councils to expend and execute the projects is steadily increasing.

The projects under the RWP are executed mostly by the members of Union Councils. The Provincial Policy Committee has made it mandatory

that 75% of the entire allocation should be spent by the Union Councils on the schemes suggested and sponsored by them. Only one fourth of the total allocation is given to the district councils for executing bigger projects requiring large amounts of money and technical supervision. Thus an opportunity is being provided to the people living in the rural areas of the Province to fulfil their small urgent needs and at the same time to accommodate the demand for bigger projects needs, which are felt by the people in the villages but cannot possibly be executed by them.

The members of the project committees consisting as they do, of members of Local Councils as well as members of knowledgeable and experienced residents of a particular area conceived, planned and executed more than 6865 projects during the programme year 1964-65. These project committees have emerged as an important instrument for building an infrastructure for development in the rural areas.

A significant feature of the programme is the large voluntary contribution—amounting to Rs. 25.54 lacs made during the programme year in the form of land, material, cash and free labour.

It is now estimated that on the average the rural people contributed 9 paisas for every rupee given as grant-in-aid by the Government for the execution of projects.

The figures obtained after processing and tabulation of field reports indicate that for each rupee given as grant-in-aid in each sector, the local contribution was 8 paisas in transportation and communication, 6 paisas in Health, 8 paisas in Water and Power, 14 paisas in Education, 21 paisas in Agriculture, 22 paisas in Miscellaneous Sectors and 11 paisas in the Social Welfare and Housing Sector. This shows that the maximum contribution was received in the Agriculture sector which is also receiving top priority in the National Development Programme.

Out of a total of 6805 projects, 1249 (18.4%) were executed in the transportation and communication sector, 2174 (32.1%) in health sector, 11.5 (16.3%) in water and power sector, 1564 (23%) in education sector, 432 (6.4%) in the social welfare and housing sector, 186 (2.6%) in agricultural sector, 87 (1.3%) in other miscellaneous sectors entailing total investment of Rs. 7.33 crores.

The transportation and communication sector was given first priority during the programme year 1965-66; 50.2% of the total RWP funds went into this sector accounting for 18.4% of the total projects completed.

Second priority was assigned to the education sector which received 16.4% of the total RWP funds for the execution of projects entailing an investment of Rs. 1.25 crores.

Third priority was given to the Health sector which received 15.2% of the RWP funds. The projects executed in this sector account for 32% of the total number of projects. The social welfare and housing sector, agriculture sector etc., received the remaining RWP funds.

One of the most significant things observed, is the high rate of local contribution for projects completed in the Agriculture sector where 8.2% of the RWP funds were given. For every rupee given as grant-in-aid, the people invested 21 paisas from their local sources. Similarly the ratio of local investment through private resources for the projects in education and social welfare sector, was as high as 14 and 11 paisas for every rupee given as grant-in-aid.

Biggest amount of local contributions of 8.66 lacs was received in Transportation and Communication Sector against RWP grant of Rs. 33.33 lacs This shows the keenness and awareness of the rural communities for expanding and developing communication facilities in rural areas.

Divisional Evaluation Teams :

The Divisional Evaluation Teams have been created in West Pakistan to perform the following duties :—

1. Divisional Evaluation Team will inspect a valid sample of 5% of completed projects, 5% of on-going projects in a year time.
2. Divisional Evaluation Team will inspect RWP accounts of a valid sample of 5% Local Councils administrating projects and all District/Agency and Tehsil RWP Accounts.
3. Divisional Evaluation Team shall review eligibility of maintenance programmes.
4. Divisional Evaluation Team shall inspect all District/Agency contingency Accounts each year.
5. Divisional Evaluation Team will collect, maintain, analyse and disseminate data useful to planning.
6. Divisional Evaluation Team will review the eligibility of schemes as they are sanctioned.
7. Divisional Evaluation Team may propose and conduct training programmes.
8. Divisional Evaluation Team will manage the project reporting system within Division—consistent with instructions.

In most divisions the staff has been appointed and is functioning.

New report system introduced in Rural Works Programme :

During 1964-65 and 1965-66 programme years a new Report System was developed. It was approved by the Policy Committee and introduced officially on July 1, 1967. This system, essential a report system, if properly used, will also provide data for more effective management of RWP.

The RWP field staff in the Tehsils, Districts and Divisions were trained in the use of the new Report System between July 31 and September 16, 1967, at 23 meetings held througout the Province. The meetings were attended by a total of 524 employees representing 93% of all concerned employees. RWP staff members at the Directorate are assisting any District Office needing peculiar or additional help.

Pilot areas :

The Government had decided to initiate the execution of four Pilot Projects for the Rural Works Programme in West Pakistan at a cost of Rs. 2 crores. Three of these Projects will be located in Peshawar, Kharian, Tandojam Tehsils and the fourth Project in the SGAPP Area. It is intended that in the Pilot Areas, the maximum concentration will be made for manning and collective action to achieve the desired results and realise the objectives of the programme.

Conventions and Seminars :

Conventions and Seminars have become a regular feature of the local councils which are held by the councils at all levels. These have proved a great success as these were attended with great enthusiasm by the Basic Democrats and other Councillors. The Conventions have provided a platform for the Basic Democrats to express their problems and hear the Government representatives on the day to day activities of the respective departments.

All the Local Councils in the Province celebrated Basic Democracies Week starting with Revolution Day the 27th October, 1966. Seminars, lectures, symposiums and Essay competitions were arrranged by the local councils. In the Provincial Capital, the Week started with Basic Democracies Convention arranged by the Divisional Council, Lahore and was attended by country-wide representatives, Basic Democrats from both the Provinces. The Convention was inaugurated by the President which was followed by a Seminar inaugurated by the Governor. As a result of the discussions held, a number of recommendations and resolutions were put forth by

the participants which were examined in detail by the Provincial Government for further action.

Similar conventions were held during the Jashn-e-Multan and Jashn-e-Sahiwal where important papers on different subjects were read by Government officials and public representatives on the various aspects of the Basic Democracies.

A three day Basic Democracies Convention of Quetta Division was held at Sibi from 26th to 28th February, 1967 which was also attended by Basic Democrats of the Division as well as representatives of the Nation Building Departments of the Region.

A two-day convention of the Directors of Basic Democracies of the Province was held at Lahore under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Basic Democracies. The Convention proved fruitful as it helped to provide a forum for discussion of the problems experienced by the field officers of the Department. The Secretary Basic Democracies and the Minister for Basic Democracies addressed the participants and stressed the importance of the evaluation machinery for assessing the various aspects of the programme.

Food Campaign :

The urgent situation arose due to food shortage in the country in 1966. The Basic Democrats accepted the big challenge of food shortage to play a major role in taking all the measures necessary to grow more food. The local councils in their respective areas supported the campaign in right earnest and helped in bringing more areas under cultivation. Under the directions of the President that the fertilizers are available in all the Service Co-operative Societies, Credit Societies, the Union Councils in some of the Divisions were allowed to utilize their reserve funds for the procurement and distribution of fertilizers. Demonstration plots of improved varieties of Wheat-Seed were laid out by Union Councils under the guidance of Agriculture Department for the purpose of seed multiplication.

Visitors :

The Basic Democracies system has aroused international interest and a number of scholars of other countries are carrying out studies of the system. The Department also receive visitors from other countries who are interested to acquaint themselves with the details of the functioning of the system.

H.M. King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan had shown his keen interest in the system and during his visit to Hyderabad, the President apprised

him of the functions of the Basic Democracies System, various tiers and its practice in the country. The King remarked that the Basic Democracies System is an inspired experiment and that he had also introduced democratic reforms based on the same pattern in his country. He expressed gratitude to the President and the Basic Democrats of the area for having enabled him to acquaint himself with the functioning of the system. He also met some of the Basic Democrats who explained to him the projects undertaken by their respective Unions.

A Programme Specialist of UNESCO, Mirza Naseem Anwar Beg arrived in Pakistan on the invitation of Government of Pakistan with a view to study the possibilities of direct and more positive participation of the people in the activities of Union and other councils. Mr. Beg advocated the need to make units of the Basic Democracies multifunctional by diversifying their activities.

Mr. Donald E. Grrom of Fiends Community Development Service, U.K. visited Basic Democracies Training Institute, Tandojam on 8th May, 1967. He observed the working and training programme of the Institute and took keen interest in the type of courses and the personnel training at the Institute.

Mr. Wahid-nia, a Member of Iranian Parliament was a guest of Government of Pakistan and visited a number of Union Councils in the province. Mr. Wahid-nia held discussion with the Minister for Basic Democracies as well as the Secretary, Basic Democracies, West Pakistan. He appreciated the system and said that the Basic Democracies system has brought a new awakening among the people who were not associated with management of their own affairs before.

Agricultural Development Corporation

Six years ago in October, 1961, the West Pakistan Agricultural Development Corporation came into existence. It was established as a result of recommendations of the Food and Agriculture Commission which was appointed in 1959 to probe into the causes and suggest remedial action for continuing low yield, apathy of the farmer, and overall stagnation and decay in agriculture, the mainstay of Pakistan. The Commission strongly commended for agricultural revolution if the nation was to survive as an entity. In order to bring about the required changes the Commission found the existing departments dealing with agriculture as wholly inadequate for the job. It, therefore, advocated the setting up of ADC : "outside the routine channels of government services and as an autonomous body."

The Commission further suggested the technique for the changes required. It recommended the adoption of five firsts, as it termed the basic technique for improvement *i e.*, better seed, fertilizer, plant protection, better cultivation technique and short and medium term credit.

Organization : To meet the challenge and be equal to the task the ADC had to be organized as an action arm for agricultural development. It was, therefore, divided into two wings, the Field Wing, responsible for all field jobs in the Projects and the Supply Wing that provides inputs like seed, fertilizer, improved implements and advice in general. In the Project itself all Government departments are put under the Project Director for a well coordinated, efficient and integrated disposal of development work. The work is further subject to repeated checks. Touring teams from headquarters make thorough probes and render on the spot decisions on complaints presented to them. The results are :

(1) A package deal to the farmer.

(2) A well coordinated work.

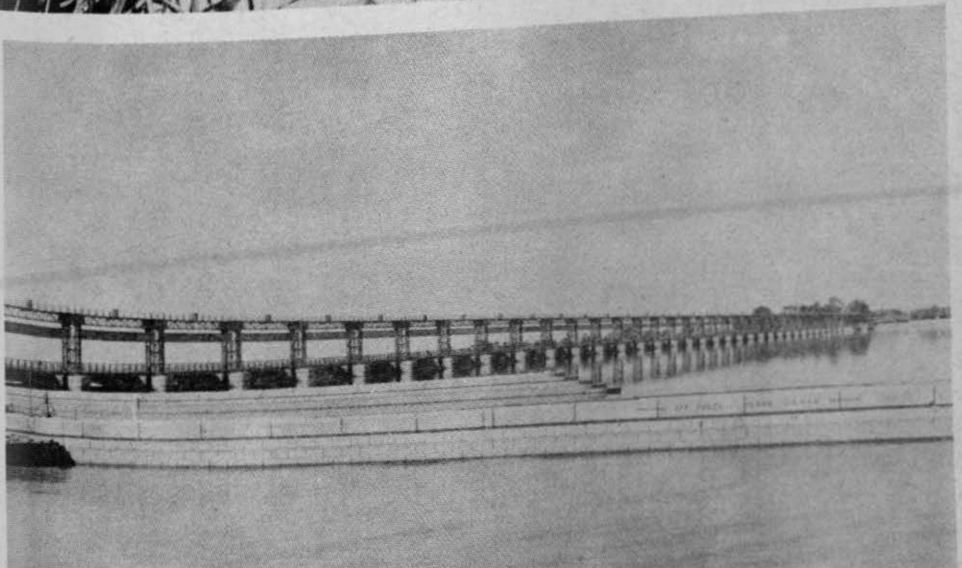
(3) Speedy disposal of complaints.

(4) Economy in organization.

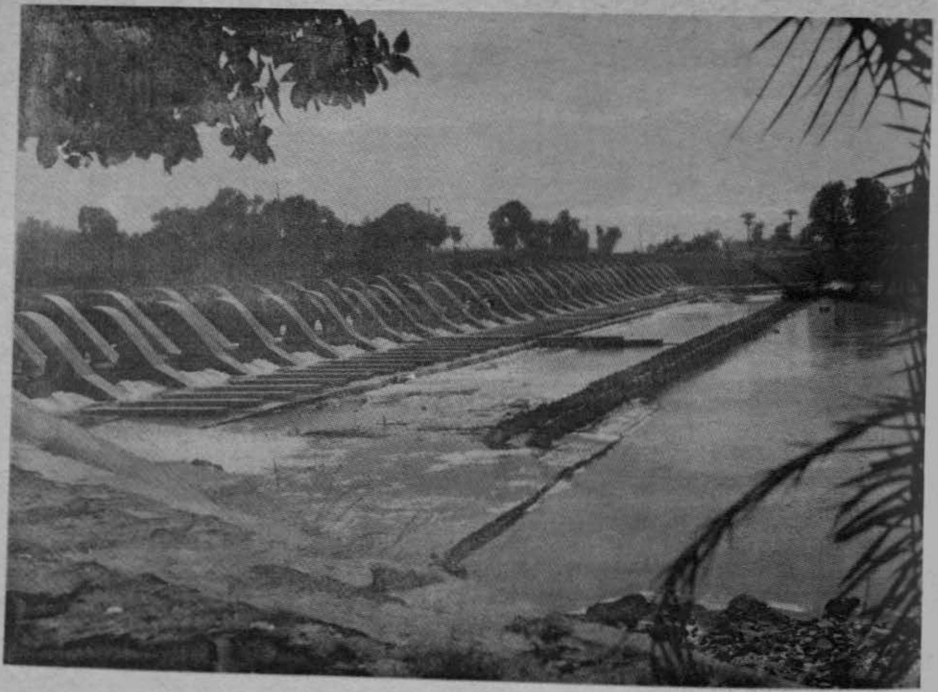
(5) Reduction in cost of agricultural inputs by keeping the prices well within reach of the farmer.



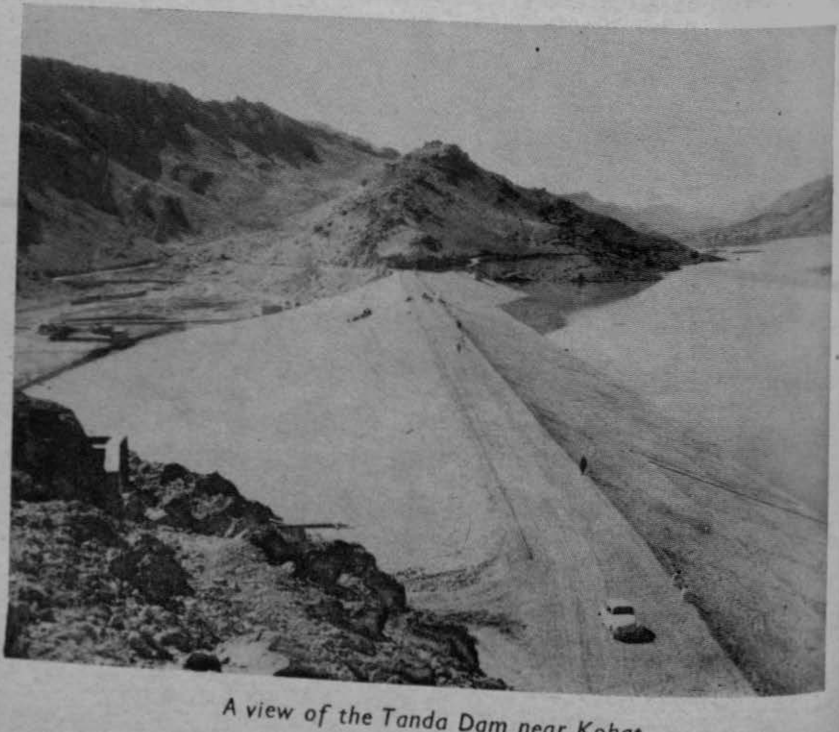
A bumper paddy field in
Gudu Barrage.



A view of the Trimmu-Sidhnai Headworks.



A view of old Sidhnai Barrage.



A view of the Tanda Dam near Kohat.

Moreover, with the help of some army personnel in the Organization it was possible to introduce the army system of organization and checking in ADC establishments especially in the earth moving machinery units and workshops. It has helped reduce rate of depreciation, bring about economy and good management in the workshops.

Projects : ADC at present has seven projects in hand :

(1) Ghulam Muhammad Barrage

(2) Gudu Barrage

(3) Thal

(4) Tounsa Barrage

(5) Soan Valley Land Improvement Project

(6) Small Dams and

(7) Agricultural Estate, Islamabad, Rawalpindi.

In these projects especially in G M.B. and Gudu, ADC is busy digging up canals, constructing drains, setting up chaks and mandi towns, laying out roads and farms, caring for animals, organizing co-operatives and doing scores of other things too numerous to mention. For TDA, ADC only have supervisory functions. In Tounsa it is concerned only with irrigation and land development and in Soan Valley it is doing soil conservation or land improvement work. Besides, ADC is constructing small dams in the northern rain-fed areas and have recently been assigned the task of setting up Agricultural Estate around Islamabad-Rawalpindi, Karachi and Hyderabad. In all ADC has so far prepared 167 schemes worth Rs. 500.00 crores which are either completed or in the various stages of execution.

Highlights : In the field of land utilization, ADC since inception has so far brought 35 lac acres under cultivation, a gigantic task indeed, that would have taken decades in the old days. In GMB over 24 lac acres are under irrigation out of which about 12 lac acres are released in ADC period alone. In Gudu, irrigation facilities are extended to over 20 lac acres including 8 lac acres in ADC period. In Thal 10 lac acres are under irrigation which will soon increase to 11.50 lac acres. Moreover, in Soan Valley over one lac acres of land has been improved and about 27 thousand acres of new land has been reclaimed and made culturable. In barani areas ADC has constructed 11 small dams designed to bring 11,000 acres under cultivation.

In the field of irrigation over two thousand miles of canals have been built, 1100 miles in GMB and 900 miles in Gudu Barrage since ADC came on the scene. Minors and distributaries so far built, extend over

2,000 miles. In Thal the capacity of the main canal has been extended from 6,000 to 7,500 cusics. Besides, as a counter measure to salinity and waterlogging, 770 miles of drains have been dug in GMB benefitting over 9 lac acres. During the same period 222 chaks and one mandi town in GMB have been set up while 150 are to be set up in Gudu Barrage. Over one thousand miles of roads have been built in the projects, during ADC period.

These are basic, fundamental and elementary jobs. It is like setting the stage for the great action *i.e.*, increasing agricultural production in the country. The President on one occasion in 1963 was gracious enough to remark that "within a short period of two years the ADC been able to accomplish what could not be attained in the past by such other institutions within 20 years."

Following is a brief summary of what has been done in regard to the adoption of five firsts in agriculture or the techniques suggested by the Food and Agriculture Commission.

Seed: A good crop primarily depends on better seed. ADC first procures and then distributes quality seed throughout West Pakistan. For procurement, ADC imports quality seed like Ultimas variety of potato seed and the Maxican variety of wheat seed and obtains seed from its registered growers and from ADC's own 24 seed farms and those of Agriculture Department.

Once procured seed is tested for quality at six ADC Testing Laboratories in Lahore, Multan, Sargodha, Hyderabad, Rahim Yar Khan and Sahiwal. Two more will soon be established at Sukkur and Peshawar. On certification, seed is purchased, cleaned, bagged, sealed and placed on distribution points well before sowing time. During the past four-five years ADC has distributed over 23 lac maunds of wheat seed, about 3 lac maunds of paddy seed, about 14 lac maunds of cotton seed, about 50 lac maunds of maize and about 1 lac maunds of gram. The total supply transaction has been equal to over 60 crores of rupees. The amount has been properly accounted for as it is borrowed from commercial banks, and spent at the time of purchase, fully realised at time of sale and paid back to banks with interest. This indeed is some achievement.

Fertilizer: In 1962-63 ADC alongwith RSCC distributed about two lac tons of fertilizer. The figure tripled by 1966-67. In five years 18 lac tons of fertilizer was distributed in West Pakistan. This should be viewed against the general poverty of the farmer as well as his known apathy to adopt new techniques.

This year 9 lac tons of fertilizer will be distributed for which ADC has further streamlined its distribution set-up. ADC's 211 depots will now act as whole sale depots for bulk supply of 400 bags only to be sold to 2,400 commission agents for retail sale. The Pakistan National Oils Ltd., and Dawood Ltd., have also been brought in. Each firm will distribute about two lac tons of Ammonium Sulphate during the year. Furthermore ADC will handle only the imported material while the RSCC will distribute the indigenous product. The Government will fix the retail price and the distributors will be allowed certain commission.

Plant Protection : It is an expensive and exacting business. Firstly the pesticides and insecticides are imported and secondly the work has to be done 100% to prove effective. 99% work is tantamount to no work since one per cent insects left alive soon multiply themselves back to original level.

Good beginning, however, has been made. In the year before last over 25,000 acres in Gudu and over 1.75 lac acres of various crops in GMB were sprayed. Last year the acreage in Gudu increased to 65,000 acres while in GMB the area was far larger. The stemborer menace which was very big in the past few years has been brought under control this year.

Better Cultivation Technique : It means educating the farmer in improved methods of agriculture. A great deal of thought was given to it and it was also considered by U.N. experts. ADC, however, took a bold step and finally, out of its own thinking evolved a technique which has proved successful.

In GMB and Gudu Barrage better cultivation techniques are imparted through holding technical demonstrations in each and every aspect of agriculture. In Gudu especially the technique has been transformed into a perfect system where, eight Farmer Service centres were established with an attached farm. At each centre, training is given to about 20 selected young farmers for one whole year. They are taught agricultural practices of different crops, plant protection measures, techniques of fertilizer use, soil reclamation and management, irrigation usages, use of good quality seed, horticulture, field forestry, fisheries and animal husbandry. These farmer-students do each and every work from tilling to harvesting with their own hands and no other workers are engaged on the farm. They share in the produce and in addition receive Rs. 2/- per diem. It is to be noted that these farms function strictly on commercial basis and new farms are opened with the income derived from existing ones. Eight new farms started functioning early this year, bringing the total

number to 16 farms. It is further planned to establish such centres at the scale of one to every two to three union councils in all ADC Projects.

Apart from training, the centres also serve as focal points for surveys conducted of the surrounding land holdings. A comprehensive Farm Plant is thus prepared and ten per cent farmers are selected for individual training and guidance on their own farms. Under the Farm Plan a check is also made on the resources of the farmer, his major weaknesses in his production programme and the help rendered in this behalf by Union Agents and Field Assistants. Centres further serve as supply depots for fertilizer, quality seed, machinery for hire and even advance credit to the farmer. After two years' effort 50% more farmers in Gudu are using fertilizer and nearly 80% have their own plant protection arrangements.

In Thal, according to a more formal approach, an Agricultural Technical Institute was set up four years ago for training agriculturists. It offers a three years' course, prescribed by Agriculture University, Lyallpur, which also conducts examinations. Last year 17 boys passed and were immediately employed in ADC. This year about 22 boys have qualified.

The results of all these activities have been remarkable. There is a marked increase in the per acre yield, especially, in Gudu Barrage where the yield in wheat has gone up from 10-12 maunds to 20-25 maunds and in some cases 50 maunds per acre. Rice has shown 100% increase. The yield in cotton introduced only some years ago has gone up from 5 maunds to 20 maunds and even 30 maunds per acre.

Credit:—In the matters of finance ADC is dependent on Government policy. However, certain facilities in lieu of cash credit have been provided to the farmers. For instance, the land has been developed on deferred payment basis and earth moving machinery has been provided on hire for development of land to the new settlers. Further, on ADC initiative, the Agricultural Development Bank started providing credit to Zadrugar Tractor buyers. Again, on ADC inducement, the commercial banks opened branches and in many cases advanced credit to farmers in ADC Projects. Habib, United and Standard Banks fall in this category.

Excise and Taxation

1. Property Tax :

This tax is imposed in accordance with the provisions of the West Pakistan Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1958 and the rules framed thereunder. Subject to such exemptions and rebates in respect of self-occupied houses, the tax is leviable on all buildings and lands situaed within urban areas notified by Government from time to time. As a general policy the tax is imposed in those urban areas which are likely to yield an annual revenue of ten thousand rupees or more. The tax is charged at the fixed rate of 10% of the annual rental value of buildings and lands.

The total income from this tax during the year 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 3,27,31,653 as compared with Rs. 3,17,98, 962/- during the preceding year *i.e.* 1965-66.

2. Entertainments Duty:

This duty is leviable on all such entertainments admission to which is on payment. It is collected at the rate of 50 per cent of the admission charges. Government is competent to grant exemption in the case of any entertainment or class of entertainment. Exemptions in individual cases can also be granted by the Directors of Excise and Taxation within their respective jurisdiction, subject to the conditions that the net proceeds of the entertainment are devoted to philanthropic, charitable, educational, athletics, sports, national or scientific purposes.

The duty is recoverable in the form of adhesive stamps or tickets sealed and printed in the manner prescribed by Government. Government may, however, allow the proprietor of an entertainment to make lumpsum payment of duty as calculated on the returns of total admission charges.

The total income from this tax for the year 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 3,57,31,415 as compared with Rs. 3,25,12,066/- during the year 1965-66.

3. Motor Registration and Taxation :

The registration of motor vehicles is regulated by the provisions of the West Pakistan Motor Vehicles Ordinance, 1965 and the tax on

motor vehicles is regulated by the provisions of the West Pakistan Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1958 and the rules framed thereunder.

The tax is payable in four equal quarterly instalments or in one lumpsum instalment, either in cash or through court fee stamps.

In special cases, Government has allowed the payment of motor vehicles tax at lesser rates in the case of commercial vehicles plying on hilly or kacha routes, bad weather conditions or low traffic density.

The total revenue from this source for the year 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 5,86,82,451 against Rs. 5,65,54,707/- for the year 1965-66.

4. Horse Race Betting Tax :

The tax is recovered under the West Pakistan Horse Race Betting Tax Act, 1958. The rate of betting and totalizator tax in West Pakistan is 5 per cent on all bets.

The collection of betting and totalizator taxes at Karachi and Lahore has been entrusted to the respective race clubs subject to the conditions that in case the total revenue falls short of the last 2 years average, the shortfall shall be made good by the race clubs from their own funds and in case the income exceeds the last 2 years average, the race clubs shall be paid 50 per cent of the increase as collection charges.

The total recoveries of the tax during the year 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 46,18,256 and the income during the year 1965-66 was Rs. 45,27,261/-.

5. Tobacco Vend Fee :

This fee is charged on the retail sale or keeping for retail sale of manufactured tobacco by a person other than the grower. The collection of the fee is regulated by the provisions of West Pakistan Tobacco Vend Act, 1958 and rules framed thereunder.

The fee is recoverable in the form of licence issued through stamp vendors. The dealers are divided into four different categories on the basis of the extent of their business. Different licence fee is charged in respect of each category.

The total income of this tax during the year 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 6,52,165 and the income during year 1965-66 was Rs. 6,26,532/-.

6. Taxes under the West Pakistan Finance Acts :

Following taxes under the West Pakistan Finance Acts are levied and collected by the Excise and Taxation Department :—

(1) Tax on cinemas ;

(2) Tax on motor vehicles ;

(3) Hotel tax ;

(4) Tax on trades, professions, callings and employments ;

(5) Capital Gains Tax ;

(6) Tax on import and export ; and

(7) Freight Toll Tax.

The total income from these taxes for the year 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 65,92,815 and during the year 1965-66 was Rs. 64,39,946/-

Excise :

The Excise Wing of the Department is concerned with the administration and control over the import, export, transport, manufacture, sale and possession of liquor, intoxicating drugs, opium and its derivatives. The main object of the excise administration is to derive maximum revenue from the minimum consumption of intoxicants and narcotics such as liquor, opium and bhang, the use of liquor throughout the Province excluding Islamabad and Karachi, being banned except on permits. The permits are issued for quantities specified on medical certificates by doctors in Government service and to non-muslims without such certificates. Quota of liquor is limitcd to 6 bottles of gin/rum/whisky/brandi of 18 bottles of wines or 96 bottles of beer per mensem. No restrictions are imposed on foreigners.

There is a brewery at Rawalpindi and distilleries are functioning at Takht Bhai, Mardan, Rawalpindi, Kotri, Quetta, Nawabshah, Lyallpur, Khanpur and Kala Shah Kaku. With a view to boosting exports and encouraging local industries to compete with foreign products, duty-free spirits are issued to the deserving indigenous industries like those of sodium hydrosulphate, cat-guts, santonine etc.

Opium poppy cannot be cultivated except under licences. With a view to controlling the production of opium, cultivation of poppy has been restricted to a few compact areas of the Peshawar Division. The entire quantity of opium produced by the licensed cultivators is purchased by Government. Opium is supplied to addicts through opium vends auctioned annually. Modified opium rationing is being introduced. Excise Laws are being extended to the merged areas of Mardan and Hazara districts to arrest smugglers.

Opium used to be imported from India in the past, but now the factory run by Government is meeting the requirements of the entire country including Azad Kashmir besides the demand of the pharmaceutical industry. The feasibility of extracting morphine and codeine from opium and poppy heads is being explored in order to dispense with import of these drugs. The supply of opium is, however, being gradually reduced every year because Pakistan stands committed to eradicate the opium-eating habit by 1980.

Charas and opium smoking is altogether banned in West Pakistan.

Charas and contraband opium is smuggled into West Pakistan through the mountaneous and inaccessable tract of the North West Frontier. To combat this, anti-smuggling measures have been introduced. A number of Government departments like the West Pakistan Rangers, Frontier Corps, Frontier Constabulary, West Pakistan Police and Excise Staff co-operate in checking this. The Governmeut have taken the following measures in this behalf :—

(*i*) The punishment prescribed by the law for the smuggling of narcotics is being enhanced ; and

(*ii*) Check posts have been established at various places.

Lady excise constables have been employed. Dogs are also used for detection of opium and charas smugglers. Anti-smuggling Co-ordination conferences are regularly held at districts, divisional and provincial levels and their decisions implemented as far as possible.

The receipt of Excise revenue to Government during the year 1966 is as under:—

Liquor	Opium	Hemp & other drugs.	Other receipts
Rs. 2,70,48,860	Rs. 1,02,82,200	Rs. 30,05,856	Rs. 3,72,282
			Rs. 4,07,09,198

Detection of Excise Crimes :

The number of cases detected and quantities recovered under various Excise laws during the year 1966 is as follows :—

		No. of cases	*Quantities recovered*
1. Opium	...	800	1484 seers.
2. Opium Smoking	...	129	42 tolas, 10 mashas.

		No. of cases	Quantities recovered
3. Charas	...	2349	2667 seers.
4. Bhang	...	153	68 maunds, 32 seers, 14 chk.
5. Poppy heads	...	13	5 maunds, 24 seers and 15 chk.
6. Morphia	...	51	848 tab. and 40 injections.
7. Cocaine	...	5	14 tab. ¼ ozs., 18 drams.
8. Working Still	...	192	...
9. Liquor	...	795	2,82,702 ozs.
10. Lahan	...	18	1808 maunds 23 srs.
11. Others	...	137	...

Education

In the year under report, notable advances were made for achieving the cardinal aim of the Third Plan, for rapid development of science and technology. Some of the salient features of the achievements are :

The courses of study at the Intermediate stage, in the subjects of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics were radically updated and brought on par with similar courses in advanced countries ;

The National Economic Council sanctioned, *interalia*, two projects for setting up new institutions envisaging modern and advanced courses of study in critically important disciplines like Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Economics at the high school and college stage ;

Projects for intensive improvement in the same areas at 17 colleges at the divisional and regional headquarters were also included in the revised Third Plan ;

A decision was taken to establish Provincial Centres of Research and Ph. D. level training in selected disciplines in the four Arts & Science Universities;

Intensive developments at the post-graduate level, designed to produce better teachers and research workers, and more competent high level administrators, were undertaken at the two professional universities.

Moreover, a general programme of expansion at all levels of general and technical education, and provision of amenities for students and teachers was implemented at a total cost of Rs. 30.53 crores (Non-developmental) and Rs. 9.53 crores (Developmental).

Considerable additional expenditure was incurred on institutions, new and old, and on professional and vocational institutions, from the budget of Agriculture, Health, Labour and Social Welfare, and Auqaf Departments. Educational activities of these Departments are covered in other chapters of the Year Book.

Budget :

The allocations made in the budget for the year 1966-67 for various sectors in the field of education are given below :

Sr. No.	*Sub-Sector*	*Developmental*	*Non-Developmental*
1.	Universities	1.42 lacs.	2.65 lacs.
2.	Colleges	1.18 lacs.	3.38 lacs.
3.	Secondary Education	2.37 lacs.	5.80 lacs.
4.	Primary Education	1.27 lacs.	14.61 lacs.
5.	Special Education, including technical education	0.98 lacs.	1.80 lacs.
6.	Scholarships	1.42 lacs.	0.01 lacs.
7.	Grants-in-aid and other miscellaneous items	0.17 lacs.	0.68 lacs.
8.	Teacher Education	0.33 lacs.	—
9.	Frontier Regions	0.26 lacs.	0.62 lacs.
10.	Merged Area	0.03 lacs.	0.01 lacs.
11.	Tools & Plants	0.10 lacs.	—
12.	Direction	—	0.32 lacs.
13.	Inspection	—	0.65 lacs.
	Total :—	9.53 lacs.	30.53 lacs.

The total provision made for this sector in the budget for the year 1966-67 both for developmental and non-developmental expenditure comes to Rs. 40.06 crores (including Frontier Regions, as against the revised figures of Rs. 36.24 crores for the year 1965-66. The increase in expenditure is more than 10% .

Primary Education :

As against the previous budget allocation of Rs. 13.70 crores, primary education was allocated a sum of Rs. 15.88 crores out of which Rs. 1.27 crores were developmental. During the year under review, 866 schools were improved at a cost of Rs. 1000/- each ; 1000 new Primary Schools were opened and 109 Primary Schools upgraded to the Middle standard.

A significant step taken during the year was to overhaul the books so as to include the patriotic deeds and sacrifices of those who laid down their lives in the glorious defence of Pakistan.

A beginning was also made in the establishment of feeder schools, using mosques and pesh imams. Special courses were arranged for training of Imams to enable them to undertake the new responsibility.

Secondary Education :

Rs. 2.37 crores were allocated for the year 1966-67 for developmental expenditure as against the budget allocation of Rs. 1.75 crores in the previous year.

During the year, 8 comprehensive high schools were established. These are new types of schools meant for gifted students, with special courses of study emphasising modern approach and more advanced standards. The heads of these institutions are of the status of Divisional Inspector of Schools, and the heads of departments within school enjoy the status of headmaster of an ordinary high school. Special qualifications and special cadre were prescribed to ensure that capable teachers are attracted to these institutions. It is proposed to establish 40 such schools in the first instance.

The scheme for provision of laboratories so as to cover other such schools without this facility at present, made considerable progress. Funds were provided for construction of 36 laboratories during the year. In addition, 67 schools (Government and Non-Government) were provided with science equipment under two different schemes.

The number of Government and Non-Government schools to be benefitted under the said schemes shall be 1625 (1325 Government and Non-Government high schools shall be provided with laboratories and equipment and additionally 300 schools will be provided equipment alone).

It was decided during the year that the teaching of science (elective) and mathematics (elective) should be modernised in all high schools from the year 1968-69. Accordingly, preliminary steps were taken to survey the literature on contemporary trends in science and mathematics teaching at this level, to secure aid from UNICEF for equipment, teacher training and visual aids. It was decided that the programme of modernization would be implemented more or less on the same lines as had been planned (since then introduced), at the Intermediate stage, in the subjects of extending the teaching of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics, as discussed later.

Another significant change at the secondary education level was extending the teaching of Islamyat as compulsory subject, to classes IX and X.

The following amounts were spent on miscellaneous improvements of secondary schools in the six regions of the Province :—

Lahore Region	Rs. 3.69 lacs.
Rawalpindi Region	Rs. 2.15 lacs.
Peshawar Region	Rs. 1.20 lacs.
Hyderabad Region	Rs. 1.82 lacs.
Quetta Region	Rs. 0.64 lacs.
Karachi Region	Rs. 0.50 lacs.
Total :	Rs. 10.00 lacs.

To ensure that female teachers are attracted to remote areas, residential accommodation was sanctioned for 25 High Schools, at each school for one Headmistress and four Mistresses. The scheme envisages a total expenditure of Rs. 20.00 lacs and addition of such units at 50 girls schools, over the Third Plan period.

A sum of Rs. 1.18 crores was provided in the year 1966-67 as against Rs. 99.59 lacs in 1965-66, for developmental expenditure.

College Education :

New Intermediate Colleges were opened at the following places :—

Government Girls Inter College, Campbellpur.

Government Girls Inter College, D.G. Khan.

Bengali Medium Inter College, Karachi.

Government Inter College (Boys), Latifabad (Hyderabad).

Government Girls Inter College, Haripur.

The following four Intermediate Colleges were upgraded to degree standards :—

Government Inter College (Boys), Gujranwala.

Government Inter College (Boys), Swabi.

Government Inter College (Girls), D.I. Khan.

Government Inter College (Girls), Mardan.

Science classes were added at 6 Intermediate Colleges one in Lahore Region, 2 in Rawalpindi Region, 3 in Hyderabad Region.

Science classes were also added at the following Degree Colleges :—

Government Degree College, Gujranwala.

Government College, Jhang.

Government Girls College, Abbottabad.

Government College, Dadu.

One notable feature of the year was the sanctioning of the scheme of science colleges with a separate cadre for teachers and with restricted combination of subjects, covering Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics for the one group of students, and Mathematics, Economics and Statistics for the other. The syllabi of these colleges would be more advanced and cover modern approach in all the subject areas. The minimum qualification prescribed for the heads of departments is Ph.D. In all, 11 such colleges are proposed to be opened, one in each Division, except Kalat. The purpose of this scheme is to provide facilities of high standard of instruction in the subjects of great national importance, for the gifted students of all areas and also to influence both the curricula and the teaching standards in other colleges of the province. Indeed, during the year under reference studies were undertaken to improve the facilities of instruction in the same subject areas at the 11 Boy Colleges and 6 Girls Colleges, to the same standard as envisaged for science colleges.

Other developments in the field of college education cover the following :

(*a*) *New Buildings* :

Funds were provided for construction of new, or improvement of existing building, at the following places :—

Government College, Mianwali.

Government College (Women), Gujrat.

Government College, Gojra.

Government College, Peshawar.

Government College, Charsada (Peshawar).

Government College, Bannu.

(*b*) *Equipment* :

Substantial grants, amounting to Rs. 25.27 lacs in all, were made to 83 Government and Non-Government Colleges for the improvement of equipment.

Syllabus Reform :

Perhaps the most important development in the field of education undertaken during this year was modernisation of the syllabi in the subjects of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics at the Intermediate level. In

this particular respect Pakistan has stolen a march over other developing countries, and the strategy adopted is likely to be used as a model for other several countries.

In this programme more than 20 top-ranking scientists and mathematicians participated in the writing of books, and about 75 were involved in the training of teachers. From each college 1 to 2 teachers per subject were trained during the summer vacations at five University Centres *i.e.* at Peshawar, Lyallyur, Lahore, Hyderabad and Karachi. The salient features of the programme are as under :—

(*i*) It is the first academic programme, in the formulation and execution of which all the universities and other educational agencies have in one or more ways, participated.

(*ii*) It is a programme in which, though full benefit has been derived from the work done in several advanced countries in recent years, yet the country's own scientists, mathematicians and educational administrators undertook all phases of planning and execution.

(*iii*) This programme is calculated to make the most significant impact on the educational system as regards promotion of modern science and technology.

(*iv*) The programme has been enthusiastically welcomed by the teachers, and it has shifted the emphasis in teaching from memorisation to the understanding of major concepts and fundamental principles.

Technical Education :

Technical education at diploma level has been receiving considerable attention since the First Five Year Plan 1955-60. During the First Five Year Plan only one Polytechnic was established at Rawalpindi. Technical Institutes were transferred to the Education Department during the Second Five Year Plan. Their standard was very low in all respects. These were later on, converted into Polytechnic Institutes which are functioning at Lahore, Peshawar, Bahawalpur, Lyallpur, Multan and Sialkot in Lahore Region and at Karachi, Hyderabad, Khairpur, Quetta, Larkana and Nawabshah in Karachi Region of Technical education. The Government School of Engineeing, Rasul was also upgraded to a Polytechnic level and now offers a three years diploma course in Civil Engineering. The Polytechnic Institute for Women has also been started with commercial courses for the time being. It will be shifted to Shadilal Building (Lahore) when it is completed and technical courses like radio and electr onics, dress-mak-

ing and dress-designing and commercial photography will be started. Other Polytechnic Institutes offer diploma courses in :—

1. Electrical.
2. Mechanical.
3. Auto and Diesel.
4. Civil.
5. Refrigeration and Air Conditioning.
6. Drafting and Designing.
7. Foundry and Pattern Making.
8. Machine Shop.
9. Chemical.
10. Television.
11. Radio Electronic.
12. Welding and Metallurgy.

Vocational Education :

Industrial schools at Loralai and Khuzdar which have started functioning recently offer one year and two years diploma courses in electrical and mechanical draughtsmanship for the time being. They will be expanded and will offer more courses in future. The existing 9 Government industrial schools for boys in Lahore region of technical education will be reorganised and converted into vocational institutes. Five vocational institutes with enrolment of 500 have been approved. These institutes aim at producing craftsmen in a large variety of fields and will offer one year and two years courses. Besides the above, two technical institutes at Karachi and one at Nawabshah are run by the private sector. They offer a limited number of courses in technical subjects.

Polytechnic Institutes at Sargodha, Haripur, Leiah and D.I.Khan are under construction and are expected to function from the next academic year. The Government Polytechnic Institutes and other technical institutes also offer a number of evening courses, in various trades. Vocational institutes for girls existing at Digri, Rohri, Kunri and the Muslim Ladies Industrial and Technical Institute, Karachi offer courses in nine trades. These institutes are affiliated with the West Pakistan Board of Technical Education, Lahore and their number rose to 30 against the previous year figure of 16.

Commercial Education :

Commercial organizations and commercial concerns have multiplied

with the industrialization of the country. Commercially trained personnel were in great demand. To meet the rising demand of office-secretaries, accountants and stenographers, commercial training institutes were opened at different places. At present 24 such institutes are in existence. They offer one year certificate course and two year diploma course in commerce. The latter is equivalent to Intermediate in Commerce. These institutes offer short evening courses for the benefit of those who are employed. 1681 students appeared in C.Com. examination and 953 appeared in D.Com. examination in 1966-67 against the previous year figure of 1562 and 636.

These institutes are affiliated with the West Pakistan Board of Technical Education which awards medals and stipends to the talented students. Twenty-five new institutions will be established by the Government during the Third Five-Year Plan.

University Education :

The major development in the realm of university education is the establishment of Provincial centres of research and Ph. D. level training in selected disciplines at the four Arts and Science universities. A sum of Rs. 1.5 crores is provided under the Third Plan, and some aid secured and further aid under negotiation with UNESCO, for establishment of these centres on sound academic lines. The areas allotted to the universities by the Chancellor, in consultation with the Vice-Chancellors, are as under :

1.	Panjab University	(*i*) Applied Mathematics.
		(*ii*) Solid State Physics.
2.	Peshawar University	(*i*) Physical Chemistry.
		(*ii*) Geology.
3.	Karachi University	(*i*) Botany.
		(*ii*) Zoology.
		(*iii*) Marine Biology.
4.	Sind University	(*i*) Analytical Chemistry.
		(*ii*) Mathematics.
		(*iii*) Chemical Crystallography.

The aim of this scheme is to produce a large number of highly qualified teachers and research workers within the country, at least in selected disciplines, and to implement this programme at the minimum cost and with speed, by pooling the existing talent and developing the universities for meeting the national needs under the principle of equalisation.

During the year under report, Rs. 4.07 crores both on developmental and non-developmental sides were provided for the universities.

All the four Arts and Science universities took active part in the modernisation of the courses of study in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics, at the intermediate level. They lent the services of their staff to work on the advisory committees, to write and edit text books, and later, organise training courses for teachers of intermediate classes. Accordingly, universities also held course for teachers of intermediate classes, working in Rawalpindi Region (*i. e.* Rawalpindi and Sargodha Divisions).

The programme as a whole was financed under a special development scheme of the Education Department.

West Pakistan University of Engineering & Technology :

The University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore, has planned to start B. Sc. undergraduate courses in petroleum, engineering (production) and metallurgical engineering and postgraduate courses leading to M. Sc. degree in 14 technologies.

The University received equiment worth Rs. 259 lacs from UNESCO and equipment worth £571-11-1 (Rs. 7618.82) under CENTO, one I.B.M. Electronic Digital Computor is being imported under USAID Programme. One laboratory of civil engineering department and two laboratories of electrical engineering department are under the process of construction.

The University undertook 15 research projects during 1965-66. The findings of these researches are expected to make significant contribution to knowledge.

About Rs. 1.87 lacs were spent on the Overseas Training Programme by the University of Engineering & Technology. In addition, a scheme was drawn up for meeting the needs of a fair proportion of teachers for engineering colleges by arranging special M. Sc. level programmes of training at the Engineering University. The scheme is likely to be implemented shortly.

West Pakistan Agricultural University :

During the year 1966-67, two-year diploma course in Agricultural Engineering, after B. Sc. (Agri.) and one-year diploma course in Mechanical Cultivation, have been started at the Agricultural University, Lyallpur. One of the most important programmes started at this University in December, 1966, is that of Farm Guide Movement of which 20 units have been established in the Province. The trainees include, college students, farmers, members of the union councils, ex-soldiers and teachers.

The Agricultural University purchased equipment and instructional material worth Rs. 26 lacs during the year under report and has placed orders for supply of equipment, etc. worth Rs. 26.02 lacs.

The University has over 900 projects of postgraduate students and faculty members under investigation.

Agricultural University continued to benefit from Inter-University Exchange Programme, with Washington State University in the matter of foreign training of its teachers and advisory services.

Karachi University :

The University of Karachi added a record unit to its library. This will preserve the record of the Freedom Movement. During the year under review, the staff of the University published 10 full-length books and 117 research papers.

The Departments of Zoology, Botany, Microbiology and Bio-chemistry have made significant contributions towards solving the problems connected with the increased production, better preservation and proper utilization of food products.

University of the Panjab :

The Bureau of National Development (BOND) was set up for inter-disciplinary approach in social sciences and a decision to introduce linguistics εs a discipline was also made. Classes in data processing and computor technology were initiated with the purpose of producing systems analysts and programmes for organizations that intended to import computors.

Honours courses in several subjects were introduced.

M. Sc. classes in Pharmacy were also started.

The University incurred a sum of Rs. 5 lacs on the procurement of equipment during the current year.

To improve the quality of research work, the University of the Panjab organized a three-month course in research methods and techniques, a pre-condition for students submitting theses and dissertations. The University established a centre for advanced studies and research at Khanspur, Ayubia for holding refresher courses. This summer school was utilised for extensive work by the departments of Botany, Zoology, and Geology this year.

Scholarships :

The Government of West Pakistan allocated an amount of Rs. 132.24 lacs in the year 1966-67 for award of stipends and scholarships, on the criteria of ability and need. The breakdown of this amount is as under:—

Sr. No.	Name of the Region	Rs.	Amount allocated (in lacs of rupees)
1.	Lahore		38.14
2.	Rawalpindi		18.44
3.	Hyderabad		23.52
4.	Peshawar		12.71
5.	Quetta & Kalat		9.80
6.	Karachi (including Lasbela)		11.18
7.	Technical Education Directorate, Lahore		6.33
8.	Technical Education Directorate, Karachi		2.02
9.	Miscellaneous :		
	(*a*) Inter wing Students Programme	1,53,600	
	(*b*) Cadet Colleges	5 35,500	
	(*c*) Public School	1,08,000	
	(*d*) College of Home Economics	24,750	10.10
	(*e*) Marine Academy, Chittagong	7,200	
	(*f*) Christian & Scheduled Castes	56,000	
	(*g*) Institutes of Education & Research Lahore & Karachi.	1,25,000	
	Total ...	10,10,050	
	Grand Total ...		132.24

In addition, scholarships were also provided by the Universities and the Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education, from their own budgets.

Teacher Education :

Recognising the key role of the teacher in national development, the Government has been trying to increase the quantity and quality of the teacher education in the Province.

Teacher Training institutions for preparing staff for high schools and administrative positions include :—

(*i*) Seven Teacher Training Colleges ;

(*ii*) One Technical Teacher Training College (at Lyallpur) ;

(*iii*) Three Institutes of Education, at Peshawar, Sind and Agricultural Universities ;

(*iv*) Institute of Education and Research at the Panjab Universty, with Master's level programmes in Technical and Business Administration, as well as in primary and secondary education.

Sixty-four teacher training institutes and normal schools training teachers for primary and middle grades (*i.e.* classes I to VIII).

The total number of teachers under training in 1966-67 in the training colleges and institutes of Education was 2384 and that in normal schools and training institutes, 8698.

To improve the quality of teachers in service, three Education Extension Centres and three Inservice Training Centres have been set up. These institutions hold refreshers' courses and re-orient the teachers in modern methods of teaching, measurement and evaluation. In 1967, 3000 teachers received training at these centres, or in courseso rganized at other institutions by the Centre.

Three senior Class I posts of experts in the fields of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics were created to enable the Education Extension Centre to perform its functions connected with teacher training in the new courses of study to be introduced in high classes from the year 1968.

Special Education :

Government is running four institutions for the blind, one each at Lahore, Bahawalpur, Peshawar and Karachi. There is one Government High School for Deaf and Dumb, located at Lahore.

The handicapped students received vocational training in addition to general education upto the secondary standard. Special rules for their examinations have been approved by the Government.

These institutions are supervised by Inspectorate of Schools for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, which was created in 1962. A sum of Rs. 4 lacs was sanctioned by the Government for the construction of a new building of Government High School for Deaf, and Dumb, Lahore. A

further amount of Rs. 50,000/- was earmarked for the purchase of equipment and furniture.

Accent on Student & Staff Welfare :

Government of Pakistan took 262 decisions on the report of the Commission on student problems and welfare, after examining the recommendations in consultation with the Provincial governments, which in turn, discussed the important recommendations with the authorities of Universities and other important academic bodies. A separate Division to deal with the implementation of these decisions was established in the Department of Education. The recommendations relate mainly to the welfare of students and staff, but they also cover academic and organisational matters at all tiers of education. Rupees 5 crores were provided for expenditure on such items of the decisions for which no or insufficient amount was available in the Third Plan.

Another Division for continuous study of and attention to matters touching on student problems and welfare was also established. With the establishment of this unit, it should be possible to take appropriate measures for the welfare of students and teaching staff, and to keep their needs under continuous study.

Professional Journals :

The Department started during the year two professional journals, namely, one for the teachers of the secondary schools and other for the teachers of primary schools. These journals are entitled "ثانوی تعلیم" and "تعلیم و تدریس".

Forests

Forests are one of the important assets of nation and play a vital role in the economy of a country. Apart from timber and firewood, they are helpful in a number of other ways, being a valuable source of resin and turpentine oil, Leaves for Silk Worms, Gum, Tanning-material, Honey, Grasses, Medicinal Herbs, Lac, Fruit and Seed.

Forests in Lahore Forest Region which extend over an area of 11,21,106.97 acres, 8,754.48 miles Canalside Plantation and 3,443.61 miles Roadside Plantations are classified as under :—

1.	Reserved Forests	...	8,77,281.67 acres
2.	Protected Forests	...	88,786.40 ,,
3.	Unclassed Forests	...	1,15,854.00 ,,
4.	Section 38 areas	...	1,05,750.00 ,,
5.	Resumed lands	...	2,790.00 ,,
6.	Area under Chos Act	...	27,101.00 ,,
7.	Guzara Forests	...	91,734.00 ,,
8.	Other Forests	...	11,809.70 ,,
	Total Regular Forests	...	11,21,106.97 ,,
	Total Canalside Plantation (Protected Forests).	...	8,754.48 Miles
	Total Roadside Plantation	...	3,443.61 Miles

Working Plans Scheme :

An area of 8,21,132.65 acres of Regular Forests and 3,548.09 miles Canalside and Roadside Plantations is covered by Working Plans. Working Plans for the remaining area of 2,99,974.32 acres and 8,650.00 miles (Canalside and Roadside Plantations) are yet to be prepared and action is being taken to prepare their Working Plans at an early date. All the Silvicultural Operations are being carried out according to the Working Plan prescriptions. Where there is no Working Plan the annual programmes are being sanctioned by the competent authority.

Exploitation :

In order to meet the huge demand of Government Departments, Institutions and local consumers the following areas were exploited departmentally and an output is given below :—

Area exploited	*Timber obtained*	*Firewood obtained*
20,017.71 acres 681.80 miles.	22,03,632 C.ft.	1,13,46,864 C.ft. stacked

Afforestation :

In order to ensure the beneficial effect of vegetative cover and its use for preventing erosion, afforestation is being done under a phased programme prescribed in the Working Plans/Schemes. The aim of this programme is to establish Irrigated Plantations which will produce more timber and firewood for meeting the local requirements and to export to the deficit areas. The detail of......areas taken up for afforestation is given below :—

Regular Forests = 24,987 acres.
Canal and Roadsides = 2826.2 miles.

Regeneration :

The natural and artificial regeneration wherever necessary is coming up satisfactorily. To ensure a better regeneration, the grazing and grass cutting was suspended in Rawalpindi Circle over 436.10 sq. miles in Regular Forests.

However in cetain areas the grazing and grass cutting was permitted without detriment to the young regeneration over an area of about 676.0 miles in Linear Plantations. Sowing and Planting was undertaken to supplement the natural regeneration according to the Working Plan prescriptions. Following areas were regenerated during the year under report :—

Regular Forests	3,982.50 acres.
Roadside and Canalside Plantation	477.2 miles.

In Bhagat Plantation (Lyallpur/Jhang Division) where an attack of *Ganoderma lucidum* has been very severe on shisham artificial planting of mulberry, Bakain and Eucalyptus was undertaken.

Soil Conservation :

A lot of area in this Region is under damaging effect of water erosion. In view of the above, afforestation, check daming and gully plugging

measures are being taken in this Region. The area tackled was 20,831 acres as shown below :—

Jhelum Forest Division	...	4,569 acres
Rawalpindi North Forest Division	...	2,863 ,,
Attock Forest Division	...	2,731 ,,
Bhurban Project Division, Murree	...	1,035 ,,
Murree Forest Division	...	4,144 ,,
Mianwali Forest Division	...	2,261 ,,
Rawalpindi South Forest Division	...	3,228 ,,
Total	...	20,831 ,,

Under Range Management Scheme various types of local grasses were introduced over an area of 1,413 acres in Attock Forest Division, to reclaim the eroded land, about 600 acres were reclaimed during the year.

Sericulture :

Sericulture Department which was previously under the Industry Department was transferred to Forest Department with effect from 1-10-1966. In Irrigated Plantations Mulberry leaves are found in abundance and Silk Worms can be reared up well. Japanese mulberry has been introduced in Samundri, Burewala and Kamalia Plantations. About 2,274½ ounces of Silk Worm seed was distributed amongst the people in Lahore Region during 1966, at the total cost of Rs. 76,915/-. Besides this an amount of Rs. 23,956/- was realised in Lahore Forest Region on account of issue of 2,400 permits to Silk Worm rearers for plucking the mulberry leaves from the Forests for the nourishment of silk worms.

Research and Experiment :

The West Pakistan is short of timber and firewood as compared with other developed countries. As such quick growing species which were received from other countries are being tried at various places to replace the existing ones.

Following experiments were carried out in various Divisions :—

Jhelum Forest Division:	Various species of Eucalyptus are being experimented over an area of 5 acres which are showing promising results for the locality.

Lyallpur Jhang Forest Division:	Eucalyptus is being tried in Kamalia Plantation. Experiments of mesquite eradication were carried out on Rajana-Kamalia P.W.D. Road. Both have given good results.
Mianwali Forest Division:	A sample plot was started by Central Silviculturist, Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar for Poplar experiment, which is doing well.
Rawalpindi North Forest Division:	Eucalyptus was planted in Dhamial and Adiala during 9/66 and 12/66 and success is 35 and 32% respectively. In addition to the above following extra species are under experiment in Tret Range :— 1. European Olive 12 Plants. 2. Tunisian Olive 40 Plants. 3. Z. Jujuba of China 8 Plants. 4. Tunisian Olive, Roots and shoots cutting 150 No. 5. Eucalyptus 200 Plants. 6. Grafted Olive 25 Plants.
Gujrat East Forest Division:	20 acres area was afforested by Eucalyptus and Poplar and the results are promising.
Gujrat West Forest Division:	Different experiments were carried out in the Division and various species of Eucalyptus were planted in Pakhowal. In addition Agri-cum-Forestry experiment with Poplar as Forestry crop over an area of 10 acres which is doing well was laid down in compartment 94. A Poplar plantation was raised in compartment 83 over 5 acres in Daphar Forest Range.

Nurseries:

In order to meet the ever growing demand of planting stock by the Government Departments as well as public, the following nurseries were raised or maintained during the year under report :—

New Nurseries raised	...	306 acres
Previous existing nurseries maintained	...	355 acres

Tree Planting Week :

Two Planting Weeks were celebrated. 11,34,038 stumps of various species were distributed to different Government Departments and 55,54,555 stumps to private individuals. The activities over the whole Region in all the districts were accomplished with the help of Basic Democracies Department. Planting technique was fully explained to the Public. During the Planting Weeks publicity was done through the local press, lectures were delivered at various institutions and posters were displayed at all important places.

Wild Life :

Provincial Game Department and its activities were entrusted to the Forest Department with effect from 1-3-1967. Enemies of Wild Life were kept well under control.

Following areas were declared as Game sanctuaries:—

1. Diljaba (Jhelum Forest Division).
2. Ahmadabad (Jhelum Forest Division).
3. Ismatpark (Shahpur Forest Division).
4. Mitha Tiwana (Shahpur Forest Division).
5. Kundian (Mianwali Forest Division).
6. Ayub National Park (Rawalpindi North Forest Division).
7. Islamabad (Rawalpindi North Forest Division).

Development Activities :

The Progress of various developmental schemes under operation in Lahore Forest Region is summarised below :—

Name of Scheme	*Achievement upto* 30-6-67
(*i*) Watershed Management of Jhelum and Indus Rivers.	Restocking done over an area of 5003 acres.
(*ii*) Development of Canalside Plantations in Lahore Forest Region.	Maintenance over 711 miles length of Canalside land strips (1720 avenue miles planted during previous year). New planting has been done over an area of 200½ miles (602 avenue miles).

Name of Scheme	*Achievement upto* 30-6-67
(*iii*) Planting of 1000 miles length of P.W.D. Road-side land strips in Lahore Forest Region.	Maintenance done over an area of 205 miles. New planting has been done over 136½ miles (560 avenue miles).
(*iv*) Improvement of Communications for the fire protection and extraction of forest produce in Murree Hills.	Roads were constructed over a length of 15 miles 2 furlongs and 100 feet.
(*v*) Extension of Changa Manga National Park.	(*i*) Construction of swimming pool along with the rooms completed. (*ii*) One motor boat purchased. (*iii*) Colourful lane completed over 3 miles. (*iv*) One mile running length paved path constructed. (*v*) 3 miles pacca crazy path in the dense block of forest constructed. (*vi*) 4 look out towers completed. (*vii*) 2 ordinary boats got manufactured. (*viii*) Furniture for Forest Hotel, Canteen and Pagoda Palace purchased. (*ix*) 4 log houses constructed. (*x*) 10 staff quarters constructed.
(*vi*) Demonstration Project for Rehabilitation of Bhurban Tract, Murree Hills.	(*i*) Nurseries over an area of 29 acres were maintained. (*ii*) Buildings maintained. (*iii*) Fruit planting done over 625 acres and 43,000 fruit plants planted. (*iv*) Afforestation and Check daming was done over 800 acres and 1,29,970 plants/cuttings were planted.

Name of Scheme	*Achievement upto* 30-6-67
	(*v*) Terracing was done over 500 acres.
	(*vi*) Grafting of 50,200 plants.
	(*vii*) Restocking of 500 acres was done.
	(*viii*) Plants raised in the nurseries: (*i*) Forests Plants 3,50,000 (*ii*) Fruit Plants 4,05,000
	(*ix*) 700 acres fruit area was maintained and 22,000 plants were planted.
(*vii*) Rehabilitation of land around Ghoragali.	No work done during the year under reprot.
(*viii*) Development of Ravi Park and Shahdara R.F. as a National Park.	Year 1966-67 is the 1st year of the scheme and a sum of Rs. 9,750/- stands sanctioned for the implementation of the scheme, against which construction work of crazy paths in the dense block of forests and planting of ornamental plants will be taken in hand.
(*ix*) Completion of Working Plans in West Pakistan.	Compilation work for the Working Plan of Lower Jhelum, Upper Jhelum and Marala Ravi Link has been taken in hand since Feb., 1967 and the progress achieved is as under :— (*i*) Arrangement of staff done. (*ii*) Arrangement of office building done. (*iii*) Data about width etc of 357 miles length of Canals has been collected. (*iv*) Enumeration on Ravi Link has been done over 9 miles 4 furlongs.
(*x*) Development of Sericulture Industry in West Pakistan.	(*i*) Purchased 69 Mds. 11 Srs. 10 Ch. green cocoons.

Name of Scheme	*Achievement upto* 30-6-67
	(*ii*) Purchased 32 Mds. 25 Seers and 1½ Ch. dry cocoons.
	(*iii*) 3 acres nursery at Gujrat was maintained and 35,000 mulberry cuttings were propagated.
	(*iv*) Green cocoons 4 Mds. 30 Srs. 10 Ch. were put for emergence at Naushera and rest *i.e.* 64 Mds. 21 Seers at Murree. As a result 4,62,914 female moths were bagged for egg laying in 2,31,457 viola seed bags. Later on cut and dry cocoons were sorted out for disposal.
	(*v*) Building of grainage centre, Murree were white washed and equipments were also disinfected.
	(*vi*) 47 acres 6 kanals mulberry plantations and nurseries were maintained and 2 acres 2 kanals new nursery raised.

Minimum Wages Board

With a view to honour International commitment pertaining to the recommendation No. 30 of the International Labour Organization, urging the ratifying countries to set up a Minimum Wage Fixation machinery, the Government of West Pakistan promulgated the Minimum Wages Ordinance in 1961, and set up the West Pakistan Minimum Wages Board in February, 1962, under Section 3 of the Minimum Wages Ordinance, 1961.

The Board consists of a Chairman, an Independent Member and two members representing employers and workers respectively. Whenever the Board has to take up consideration of minimum wages in any industry, Government has to appoint two additional members one representing employers and the other representing workers of the industry concerned.

In the absence of complete data on the subject, the Board had to do a lot of spade work to collect it. For each particular industry they had to tour round the Province and see the factories at the spot in order to study and examine the working conditions of the labour, make comparative lists of the wages given in various parts of the Province, examine the cost of living indices, economic condition of the country and fix the minimum rates of workers of various categories in that particular industry. In the process of collection of information the Board issued questionnaires not only to the individual industrial concerns but also to the Associations, Trade Unions of workers and their Federations.

During the years 1962-66 the Board completed recommendation in respect of the following industries and approved by Government of West Pakistan :—

1. Steel Re-rolling.
2. Motor Road Transport.
3. Cotton Textile (only unskilled workers).
4. Ice Manufacturing.
5. Sugar.
6. Woollen Textile (only unskilled workers).
7. Silk and Rayon.

8. Leather Goods.
9. Plastic Products.
10. Cotton Ginning and Pressing.
11. Steel Re-rolling (Recommendation of Heat Allowances).
12. Metal (Primarily concerned with utensils).

During the year under report the Board took up enquiries in respect of the following :—

1. Vegetable Ghee and Edible Oils.
2. Cement.
3. Ice Manufacturing (Review).
4. Sugar (Review).
5. Cotton Textile (For all workers).
6. Woollen Textile (For all workers).
7. Electrical Goods, including fans.
8. Steel Engineering.

In respect of item Nos. 1-4 above recommendations of the Board were sent to Government of West Pakistan, Labour Department, for approval in February - April, 1967, proposing new wage rates to workers in view of the changed economic condition and the high cost of living. As regards item Nos. 5-8 are concerned the matter is being finalised by the Board and its recommendations will be forwarded to the Labour Department in due course.

Small Industries Corporation

Introduction :

The West Pakistan Small Industries Corporation in its existing form was established in October, 1965. Under the new law the scope of its activities was considerably increased by raising the upper limit of fixed assets of industrial units to Rs. 5 lacs in view of rapid growth of development and capital formation.

The Corporation has a long list of duties and functions to perform. The important of these are to give loans, furnish guarantees, establish industrial estates, sponsor industries, prepare schemes for the development of small, cottage and other industries including schemes for research and mechanization, organizing co-operative societies, taking over and running training institutions, take appropriate measures for integration of small industries with large industries, undertaking census and survey of cottage and small industries. organizing trade societies arranging fairs and display of products of cottage and small industries, establishing artisan colonies, setting up of design centres for the development of handicrafts, working out entitlement of raw materials, procuring and distributing raw material and spare parts, formulating and implementing schemes for small industrialists, arranging grading and standardization of products of small and cottage industries sanctioning, balancing and modernising of cottage, small and other industrial units and undertake such other functions as may be directed by the Government.

Organization :

There are three whole time Directors, one of them being the Chairman who is the Chief Executive of this organization.

For the efficient handling of industrial development programme the province has been divided into 6 zones each under a Zonal Manager. Zonal Offices are located at Karachi, Khairpur, Quetta, Multan, Lahore and Peshawar. Sub-Zones at Rawalpindi and Hyderabad are headed by a Deputy Manager.

The Government of Pakistan issued a Comprehensive industrial Investment Schedule for the Third Five-Year Plan period. In this schedule an allocation of Rs. 2568 lacs with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 1536 lacs for investment by the private sector for the establishment of industrial units in West Pakistan has been made. It is the responsibility

of this Corporation to achieve this target and for this purpose the Corporation is providing ; fully developed factory sites on Small Industries Estates on instalment basis ; foreign exchange mostly in the form of loan to meet the cost of machinery ; financial assistance on long, medium and short term basis and technical assistance in the formulation of schemes and their implementation and subsequent operation.

Industrial Estate:

Small Industrial units has hitherto been located in congested localities with insufficient space for their growing needs. Most of these units produce goods in their traditional fashion with the result that cost of production is high and the pace of production slow. In order to effectively utilize the skill that is available in the country, the Second Five-Year Plan suggested the creation of a number of industrial estates. The idea of small industrial estates has been recognised as the only effective method of organizing, housing and servicing the industry on scientific lines. This has been practised in many European and Asian countries. The WPSIC during the Second Five-Year Plan period established 9 estates extending over 50 to 100 acres of area each.

Industrial Units:

The Corporation has sanctioned 196 projects against the IDA Credit in Gujranwala and Sialkot Estates. The growth of Industry on these estates has also attracted 71 projects based on locally available equipment. At these two Estates 233 factories are now coming up. The total cost of these projects is estimated to be Rs. 459.67 lacs with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 427.84 lacs. The employment effect of these factories is likely to create about 5000 jobs.

Other Estates:

On other estates namely, Peshawar, Gujrat, Bahawalpur, Sukkur, Larkana and Quetta 74 industrial units have been sanctioned. Out of these 74 units, 63 units have been given credit of 79.07 lacs in foreign exchange currency while 4 units have been given credit of Rs. 8.18 lacs in local machinery for which credit in local currency has been given. The total cost of these units will approximately be Rs. 86.28 lacs including working capital. These will have production capacity of the value of Rs. 281.61 lacs per annum and will create employment opportunity for 1341 workers.

Sewing Machine Estate:

The Sewing Machine Estate at Lahore is going to be set up to promote the establishment of sewing machine parts manufacturing units and subsequently a plant to assemble the sewing machine parts. To meet

foreign exchange cost of these units negotiations are in progress with the Polish Government.

Industries Outside Estates:

The Corporation gives priority to projects which are to be set up on industrial estates. Despite the meagre resources of foreign exchange credit, efforts are being made to give share to areas where these estates are not located. In this way 354 units have been sanctioned and financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 116.40 lacs in foreign and local currency is being provided. Priority is also given to backward areas for setting up new small industries.

Small Industries Corporation has in a nut-shell sanctioned 631 new industrial units inside and outside the estates. This by no means is an insignificant performance.

Service Rendered:

To set up an industry is quite an intricate affair. It needs an expert advice based on market research and problems relating to technical know-how. The Corporation has been providing advisory services through the Small Industries Institute to the entrepreneurs with regard to the formulation of projects, selection of machinery, preparation of building plans, management and marketing of products.

Service Centres:

Small industrial units cannot afford to install individually certain sophisticated and costly machinery. The Corporation in order to help the industrialists has been providing certain production and common facilities to the small industrialists at its 10 Service Centres. The Service Centres are equipped with modern and sophisticated machinery and are staffed by highly qualified persons. These Centres are providing facilities to light engineering units, textile units, leather Goods industries, ceramic units, cutlery units, sports goods and surgical instruments and allied trades. At these Centres training is also being imparted to produce machine operations and technicians for the newly coming up industries.

Increase in Exports:

These centres have come into existence recently but their impact on small industries is being felt. As a result of the facilities afforded to the export of sports goods (specially foot-ball), surgical instruments, cutlery, leather goods, textile etc. has already gone up. With the improved quality of these products and production methods the cost of production has come down. A comparative study of export figures of July-December, 1964

period and July-December, 1966 period will reveal a significant increase in the export figures of these industries :—

Industry	July-December 1964	July-December 1966
1. Sports goods	89.09	101.16
2. Cutlery	12.25	14.54
3. Leather goods	62.02	90.66
4. Textile *viz.* Tapestry, specialised fabrics, embriodery goods etc.	69.52	75.83
5. Handicrafts	2.74	7.18
6. Carpets	78.68	100.00

Handicrafts :

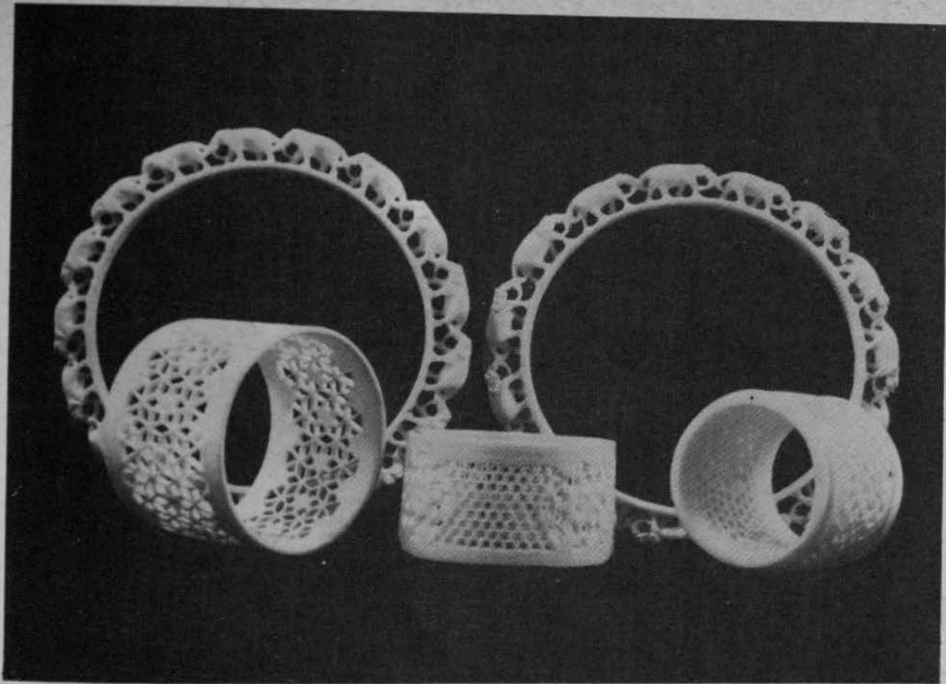
The development of handicrafts in West Pakistan is the responsibility of this Corporation. After the establishment of this Corporation handicrafts development programme was reorientated to provide impetus to the export of handicrafts. The re-organization of Handicrafts Design Centre has played a vital role. Design research shop has now been added and an organized research programme is being followed. Since October, 1965 this Centre has produced 817 improved and new designs and 527 proto-types for metal crafts, pottery, wood crafts, textiles, carpets and miscellaneous crafts. This is already bearing fruits in the form of increase in exports and sale of handicrafts in local market.

Handicraft Centres :

The Corporation is running 12 Handicrafts Development Centres to impart carpet training to people from the backward areas. Similarly the Corporation runs 10 Carpet Centres mostly located in underdeveloped areas of the province. These are mainly meant for producing carpet weavers. Carpet is one of the most important cottage industries having an average export worth Rs. 2 crores. There is reasonably good scope for its further expansion. The increase in export depends mainly on the production of expert weavers, designers and good quality yarn. These Centres are turning out about 130 trained carpet weavers annually and during the year 1966-67 the number of weavers will be increased to 152. These efforts have also contributed towards the increase of export of carpets particularly during the last year. Under instructions from the Government of Pakistan the Corporation has drawn and presented a comprehensive scheme for the expansion and export of carpets.

Training of Craftsmen :

To promote the development of industries in unattracted areas the Corporation has set up a number of Centres. These are mainly meant to upgrade the skill of rural craftsmen. These Centres are located at Mastung. jarid, Swat, Dir, Urmer Payan, Kot Addu, Sibi etc. At these institution



Ivory Carved Bangles—Bone Carved Napkin Rings.



Brass chased Thaal



Hammam and Thall in Copper.

95 skilled workmen in different trades are being trained every year. Corporation produces a little over 500 technicians, craftsmen, skilled workers every year. These trainees while being trained produced goods of the value of Rs. 22.31 lacs during the 20 months of the existence of the Corporation.

Handicraft Shops :

At the time of formation of this Corporation the handicrafts shops which were functioning at Swat, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Multan, Hyderabad and Karachi had an annual sale of Rs. 11.28 lacs. After the establishment of this Corporation the sale has now touched the figure of Rs. 20 lacs which means an increase of almost 100%. This has been possible due to the improved designs and organizational efforts to boost the sale.

Distribution of Raw Material :

For its handicrafts development programme the Corporation also imports raw materials for distribution amongst the artisans, craftsmen and some industrial units not born on the directly licenceable list. During the last 20 months materials of the value of Rs. 64,53,696 has been distributed.

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS

In the period of 20 months this Corporation has :—

(*a*) Utilized IDA Credit of $6.5 Million.

(*b*) Sanctioned 315 units inside and outside the Estates.

(*c*) Generated investment to the tune of Rs. 893.84 lacs through the private sector and local banking institutions.

(*d*) Sanctioned capacity to produce industrial goods of the value of Rs. 1,340.76 lacs.

(*e*) Created about 6,500 new jobs.

(*f*) Provided assistance to the tune of Rs. 306.32 lacs in local and foreign currency.

(*g*) Developed facilities to produce over 500 technicians and craftsmen every year.

(*h*) Supplied imported raw materials of the value of Rs. 64.50 lacs to craftsmen, artisans and some industrial undertakings.

(*i*) Sold handicrafts of the value of Rs. 31.81 lacs. through its handicrafts shops.

(*j*) Conducted a comprehensive survey and census of industries in West Pakistan.

(*k*) Produced and sold goods and services of the value of Rs. 22.31 lacs through its institutions.

(*l*) Planned and launched new development schemes in the public sector costing Rs. 52.16 lacs.

Provincial Assembly

Serial No.	Name	Constituency	Address	Telephone No. Residence	Telephone No. Office
	SPEAKER				
1	Ch. Muhammad Anwar, B.A., LL. B, H.K.	Gujrawnwala I ...	36-Main Gulberg, Lahore. ...	80471	65402
	DEPUTY SPEAKERS				
2	Syed Yusaf Ali Shah ...	Peshawar I ...	26-Aikman Road, G.O.R., Lahore.	69896	68406
3	Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro, LL.B.	Jacobabad II ...	27-Aikman Road, G.O.R., Lahore.	68941	68402

SECRETARY

4	Chaudhri Muhammad Iqbal, S.K.	...	20-B. Bahawalpur House, Lahore	2566	2305

DEPUTY SECRETARY

5		...			

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

6	Syed Muhammad Athar ...	...	18-C., G.O.R.—III, Jail Road, Lahore.	63516	68929
7	Sheikh Muhammad Masud ...	...	49/100, Temple Road, Lahore	...	67964
8	Syed Nur Ahmad Shah ...	...	A/64, Poonch House Staff Colony, Multan Road, Lahore.	...	67970

Serial No.	Name	Portfolio	Address	Telephone No.	
				Resi. dence	Office

MINISTERS

1	Malik Khuda Baksh, S.Q.A., H.K.	Food and Agriculture and Co-operation.	17-Race Course Road, Lahore ...	2914	66319 68011/ 212
2	Mian Muhammad Yasin Khan Wattoo.	Basic Democracies and Local Self Government.	1-Broomhead Road, Lahore	68419	68410 68011/ 492
3	Mr. Muhammad Ali Khan ...	Education and Auqaf	5-Upper Mall, Lahore ...	64300	65350 68011/ 258
4	Begum Zahida Khaliq-uz-Zaman	Health and Social Welfare	7-Club Road, Lahore...	68418	68490 68011/ 581
5	Makhdum Hamid-ud-Din	Irrigation and Power	3-Upper Mall, Lahore ...	69694	65138 68011/ 506

6	Mr. Muhammad Khan Jonejo	Communications and Works.	2-College Road, Lahore ...	68493	68487 68011/ 403
7	Malik Allah Yar Khan	Labour and Jails ...	12-B-Aikman Road, Lahore	68496	68108 68011/ 526
8	Mr. Ahmad Saeed Kirmani	Finance, Exise and Taxation and Information.	59-Mozang Road, Lahore ...	69556	68494 68011/ 253
9	Mr. Ghulam Sarwar Khan, S.Q.A.	Revenue, Rehabilitation, Colonies and Land Utilization & Development of Tribal Areas & Quetta & Kalat Regions.	2-Upper Mall, Lahore ...	68261	65390 68011/ 411
10	Mr. Allah Bachayo Ghulam Ali Akhund.	Law and Parliamentary Affairs.	1-Upper Mall, Lahore ...	69436	68492 68011/ 296
11	Kazi Fazal-ullah Ubedullah	Home ...	39-F.C.C.-Gulberg (iv), Lahore	81921	69395 68011/ 484

Serial No.	Name	Constituency	Address	Telephone No., Residence	Telephone No., Office
	ADVOCATE-GENERAL				
1	Raja Said Akbar Khan, B.A., LL.B.	Lahore ...	2/4, Farid Kot Road, Lahore ...	65827	2708
	PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES				
1	Mian Miraj Din [Labour and Jails].	...	Crown Estate, G. T. Road, Baghbanpura, Lahore.	64701 62840	2191
2	Chaudhri Imtiaz Ahmed Gill [Services and General Administration, Home, Food and Agriculture].	Lyallpur II ...	478-D, People's Colony, Lyallpur	3752	...
3	Sardar Muhammad Ashraf Khan [Education, Auqaf, Industries, Commerce, Mineral Resources, Planning and Development and Railways].	Jhelum II	C/o The Chakwal Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Chakwal, District Jhelum.	32	27

U-4	Mian Ghulam Muhammad Ahmed Khan Maneka [Irrigation and Power; Land and Water Development.]	Montgomery V ...	Village Pir Ghani, Tehsil Pakpattan, District Sahiwal.	529 and 537	
5	Khan Mukarram Khan [Co-operation].	Peshawar II ...	Village and P.O. Shabqadar, Tehsil Charsadda, District Peshawar.	3315/24	
6	Khan Muhammad Iqbal Khan Jadoon [Communications and Works and Transport.]	Hazara II	KL-244, Kehal Abbottabad, District Hazara.	470	396
7	Mr. Abdul Qayyum [Health and Social Welfare].	Karachi II ...	C/o Pervez Industrial Corporation Ltd., 7th Floor, Muhammadi House, Mcleod Road, Karachi.	41344	220502
8	Malik Muhammad Muzaffar Khan [Land Reforms].	Campbellpur II ...	Khaur Oil Company, District Campbellpur.	4496	Rawal-pindi. 64961 Ext. Khaur

Serial No.	Name	Constituency	Address	Telephone No.	
				Residence	Office

MEMBERS

Serial No.	Name	Constituency	Address	Residence	Office
1	Abdul Aziz, Mian ...	Jhelum I ...	Machine Mohallah No. 3, Jhelum City.	176	
2	Abdul Ghaffar Khan Pasha, Mr. ...	Karachi V ...	299-Alfred Street, Garden West, Karachi.	74311	232640
U-3	Abdul Ghani, Chaudhri ...	Bahawalnagar III ...	Haroonabad, District Bahawalnagar.	246	
U-4	Abdul Khaliq Allahwala Mr. ...	Karachi VI ...	Shams Chambers, Frere Road, Karachi-2.	51904	30571
U-5	Abdul Khaliq, Syed ...	Peshawar Agency IV ...	Village and Post Office Badragga, Malakand Agency.		

U-6	Abdul Qayum Qureshi, Mr. ...	Bahawalpur III ...	Post Office Mandi Hasilpur, District Bahawalpur.	
7	Abdul Rehman Qureshi, Mr. ...	Karachi IX ...	Islamia College, M.A. Jinnah Road, Karachi.	
8	Abdul Sattar Khan Mohmand, Khan.	Mardan II ...	Sattar Colony, Takhtbai, District Mardan.	187 Mar-dan.
U-9	Abdul Subhan Khan, S. Pk. Khan	Peshawar Agency VII	V. & P. O. Khar Bajaur.	
10	Abdur Rehman, Mr. ...	Hazara VI ...	Village Dhara, Post Office Oghi, District Hazara.	2
11	Ahmed Sultan Khan, Sardar	Larkana I ...	Chindio House, Larkana.	
12	Ajoon Khan Jadoon, Khan	Mardan III ...	403, Jaganathpura, Peshawar City	2461
13	Akhtar Ali Shah Qureshi, Makhdum.	Jhang II ...	Village and P. O. Haveli Bahadar Shah, District Jhang.	
14	Akhtar Ayub Khan, Captain	Hazara III ...	C/o The President's House Rawalpindi.	Rawal-pindi 63111/10

Serial No.	Name	Constituency	Address	Telephone No. Residence	Telephone No. Office
	MEMBERS—contd.				
U-15	Ali Gohar Chishti, Pir ...	Montgomery VI ...	Tibbi Lal Beg, *via* Arafwala, District Sahiwal.		
U-16	Allah Yar Khan Langarial, Malik	Multan V ...	H. Block, Mandi Burewala, District Multan.	132	
U-17	Amanullah Khan Shahni, Mr.	Mianwali II ...	Bhakkar, District Mianwali	40	
18	Anwar Aziz, M.A., LLB. (Punjab), LL.M. (Michigan, U. S. A.), Chaudhri.	Sialkot IV ...	Shakargarh, District Sialkot ...		
19	Arif Hussain, Mr. ...	Lyallpur V ...	Chak No. 282/GB., Post Office Samo, Tehsil Jaranwala, District Lyallpur.		
U-20	Asghar Ali Randhawa, Chaudhri	Lyallpur IV ...	Chak No. 205/G.B., Tehsil Samundri, District Lyallpur.		

U-21	Asghar Ali, Nawabzada Chaudhri	Gujrat I ...	C/o Kothi Nawab Sahib, Gujrat.	
22	Ashraf Abbasi, Dr. Mrs. ...	P.W. 152—Zone II ...	Abbasi Health Home, Larkana	135
23	Ashraf Burney, M.A., Begum	P. W. 151-Zone I ...	3-Hoshang Road, Karachi-4 ...	50432
U-24	Atta Muhammad Lund, Sardar, Haji.	Khairpur II ...	M. P. A., Khairpur ...	6
25	Atta Muhammad Khan Mari Baloch, Rais.	Sanghar II ...	Post Office Berani *via* Tando Adam, District Sanghar.	
26	Badshah Khan Masood, Major Mir	D. I. Khan Agency II	Malkhel, Village Karama, Tehsil Ladha, South Waziristan Agency.	
27	Bashir Ahmed Shah, Mr. ...	Thatta I ...	Post Office Thatta, District Thatta.	
28	Chander Singh, Rana ...	Tharparkar II ...	Village Rana Jagir, Taluka Umerkot, District Tharparkar.	
29	Darya Khan Jaldani, Rais Haji	Nawabshah I ...	Post Office Daur, District Nawabshah.	123
30	Fateh Khan, Brigadier Chaudhri	Rawalpindi III ...	Opposite Grid Station, Near Bakara Mandi, Chakri Road, Rawalpindi.	

Serial No.	Name	Constituency	Address	Telephone No. Residence	Telephone No. Office
			MEMBERS—contd.		
31	Fateh Muhammad Khan, Mr.	Peshawar Agency VIII	Village and P. O. Sher Palam, Matta, Swat State.		
32	Fateh Sher Langarial, Malik ...	Montgomery I ...	5-Fateh Sher Road, Old Civil Lines, Sahiwal.	510	
U-33	Fazal Hussain, Sheikh ...	Muzaffargarh I ...	Mohallah Sheikhupura, Muzaffargarh City.		
U-34	Fazal Qadeem Khan Kundi, Mr. F. A. (Alig.)	D. I. Khan II ...	Village Ranwal, Tehsil Tank, District D. I. Khan.		
U-35	Fida Hussain Hakro, Mr. ...	Larkana III ...	Post Office Kambar ...	4	
U-36	Ghulab Khan Shinwari, Haji ...	Peshawar Agency II ...	C/o Madina Cloth House, Landikotal, Khyber Agency.		

37	*Ghulam Abbas Bokhari, Diwan Syed.*	*Multan VII* ...	"Al-Abbas" 60-A, Napier Road, Multan Cantt.	2541
U-38	Ghulam Akbar Khan Khakwani, Haji.	Multan IV ...	143-Commercial Road, Mumtazabad, Multan City.	
39	Ghulam Ali, Malik ...	Sheikhupura I ...	1-Civil Lines, Sheikhupura.	
40	Ghulam Qasim Khan Khakwani, Nawabzada.	Multan I ...	"Al-Qasim", Katchery Road, Multan City.	2904
41	Ghulam Sarwar, Raja ...	Rawalpindi II ...	C/o The Murree Hill Transport Co. Ltd., Liaqat Ali Road, Rawalpindi.	
42	Ghulam Shabbir, Qazi ...	Jhang III ...	Qazi House, Chiniot.	
43	Gul Hameed Khan, B. A., LL. B., Khan.	Mianwali I ...	Mohallah Amir Abdullah Khan of Rokhri, Mianwali.	37
43-A	Gul Hassan Mangi ...	Sukkur III ...	Mangi Mohallah, Sukkur.	
44	Gul Zaman Khan, Sardar ...	Hazara I ...	Kunj-i-Jadid, House No. 5, Abbottabad, District Hazara.	323
45	Hamza, Mr. ...	Lyallpur VI ...	Azad Flour Mills, Gojra, Tehsil Toba Tek Singh, District Lyallpur.	

Serial No.	Name	Constituency	Address	Telephone No. Residence	Telephone No. Office
			MEMBERS—contd.		
46	Hazar Khan, Malik Mir ...	Karachi III ...	C/o Green Marble Works Ltd., Elphinston Street, Karachi-3.		
U-47	Idd Muhammad Chaudhri ...	Lahore III ...	Rattan Cinema, Mcleod Road, Lahore.	2121	2200
U-48	Imam Ali Unar, Haji ...	Nawabshah III ...	P. O, and Tehsil Sakrand, District Nawabshah.	26 Sakrand.	
U-49	Inayat Ali Shah, Syed ...	Peshawar IV ...	Village Nowshera Kalan, Tehsil Nowshera, District Peshawar.	44	
50	Jafar Ali Shah, Ataliq ...	Peshawar Agency IV ...	Ataliq House, Chitral.		
51	Jafar Hussain Jafri, Mr. ...	Khairpur I ...	Khairpur ...	477	402
U-52	Jalal-ud-Din Khan, Mr. ...	Peshawar II ...	City South Circular Road, Peshawar City.		
U-53	Jamal Muhammad Koraija, Khawaja.	Rahimyar Khan I ...	Post Office Shedani Sharif, Tehsil Liaquatpur.		

U-54	*Jamshed Khan Mohmand, Khan*	*Peshawar Agency III ...*	*Abdul Mateen Khan Killi, Takht Bhai, District Mardan.*	*Mardan. 187*	
U-55	Karam Elahi Khan, Sardar	Dera Ghazi Khan II	Chah Bilawal Wala, Rajanpur, Mauza Shor Nodow Khan.		
U-56	Khan Muhammad Kalyar, Mian	Sargodha I ...	Village Chaukera, District Sargodha.		
57	Khan Muhammad Khan Nizamani, Rais.	Hyderabad VI ...	Post Office Thari *via* Malti, District Hyderabad.		
58	Khan Muhammad Khan, Sardar	Sukkur IV ...	Garhi Chaker, Taluka Mirpur Mathelo, District Sukkur.		
59	Khuda Bux, Mir ...	Tharparkar III ...	Tando Jan Muhammad, Taluka Digri, Post Office Tando Jan Muhammad, District Tharparkar.	1	
U-60	Kibat Khan Masozai, Malik	Peshawar Agency I	Samal Masozai, P. O. Sadda, Village Mir Bagh.		
U-61	Mahmood Azam Farooqi, B.A., Mr.	Karachi VIII ...	No. 6/1/E-IV, Nazimabad, Karachi		61422, 221848 and 220055
62	Mahmooda Begum, Sahibzadi	PW-153—Zone III	2-Zafar Ali Road, Lahore	80497	64474
63	Malang Khan, Mr. ...	Hazara V ...	V. & P. O. Batagram (Added Area), Hazara District.		
U-64	Manak Khan Bosal, Chaudhri	Gujrat II ...	Mumtaz Manzil, Wasu Road, Mandi Bahauddin, District Gujrat.		

Serial No.	Name	Constituency	Address	TELEPHONE No.	
				Residence	Office

MEMBERS—contd.

Serial No.	Name	Constituency	Address	Residence	Office
65	Mansab Ali Khan Kharal, Rai	Sheikhupura III ...	Nankana Sahib, District Sheikhupura.		27
66	Manzoor Ahmed Khan Qaisrani, Sardar.	Dera Ghazi Khan I	Qaisrani Chief, P.O.Kot Qaisrani, Tehsil Taunsa, District Dera Ghazi Khan.		
67	Manzur Hussain, Chaudhri ...	Sheikhupura II ...	Civil Lines, Sheikhupura ...	202	
68	Mazhar Hussain, Mr. ...	Dadu I ...	Post Office Dadu Jagatabad, Dadu, District Dadu.		
U-69	Miraj Khalid, Malik ...	Lahore V ...	10-Fleming, Lahore ...	63262	6038
70	Mir Afzal Khan, Khan ...	Mardan I ...	Sarfraz House, Mardan ...		
U-71	Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur, Mir	Tharparkar I ...	Mirpurkhas, District Tharparkar	127	

72	Muhammad Abdullah Khan, Raja	Gujranwala III ...	Wazirabad.	
U-73	Muhammad Afreen Khan, Khan	Peshawar Agency X	Post Office and Village Chakesar, Swat State.	
U-74	Muhammad Afzal Khan, Rao ...	Montgomery IV ...	Iqbal Manzil, Godown Street, Okara.	
U-75	Muhammad Ahmed Khan, Sardar	Lahore VI ...	Gate Pattanwala, Kasur.	
U-76	Muhammad Akbar Khan, Kanju, Mr.	Rahimyar Khan IV ...	Rahimyar Khan.	
U-77	Muhammad Akbar Khan, Khan	Dera Ismail Khan I ...	Rais of Paniala, District Dera Ismail Khan.	
78	Muhammad Akhtar, Malik ...	Lahore II ...	2-Fleming Road, Lahore ...	62288
79	Muhammad Akhtar, Mian —	Karachi VII —	159/M-3, P. E. C. H. S., Karachi.	
80	Muhammad Ali Major, Malik	Sargodha III —	18, New Civil Lines, Sargodha.	
U-81	Muhammad Anwar Ali Khan Baloch, Khan.	Lyallpur I —	224/ R. B., Abadi Anwar Ali Khan Baloch, Tehsil and District Lyallpur.	

Serial No.	Name	Constituency		Address		Telephone No. Residence	Telephone No. Office
				MEMBERS—contd.			
82	Muhammad Aslam Jan, Bar-at-Law, Major.	Rawalpindi	—	216-B, Sale Road, Rawalpindi	—	64467	
83	Muhammad Aslam Khan Khattak, S. Pk., M.A. (Oxn), Bar-at-Law, Mr.	Kohat II	...	Park Lane, University Town, Peshawar.		3050/ 141	...
84	Muhammad Aslam Khan Malik	Campbellpur I	...	Village and P.O. Shamsabad, Tehsil Attock, District Campbellpur.		141	118
85	Muhammad Aurangzeb Khan Awan, B.A., LL.B., Mr.	Hazara IV	...	Mansehra, District Hazara	...	...	...
86	Muhammad Ayub Khan, Sardar	Bahawalpur I	...	15-C, Model Town 'A', Bahawalpur.		...	...
87	Muhammad Azam, B.A., LLB., Qazi	Hyderabad II	...	Advocate, Ibrat Press Building, Thandi Sarak, Hyderabad.		4871/ 87	2213

88	Muhammad Bakhsh Khan Narejo, Mr.	Sanghar I ...	Narejo Manzil, Sanghar ...	...	...
U-89	Muhammad Hashim Lassi, Mr. ...	Lasbela-*cum*-Kalat ...	Lee Market, Karachi ...	220426	
U-90	Muhammad Hassan Shah, Syed ...	Hyderabad IV ...	Village Muhammad Hassan Shah *via* Tando Allah Yar, District Hyderabad.	...	...
U-91	Muhammad Hayat Kalyar, Mian	Sargodha IV ...	Village Mir Ahmed Sher Garh, P.O. Farooka, Tehsil Shahpur, District Sargodha.	...	...
U-92	Muhammad Idrees, Chaudhri ...	Jhang I ...	Dhaji Road, Jhang Saddar ...	151	...
93	Muhammad Iqbal, Chaudhri ...	Gujrat III ...	Chellianwala House, Civil Lines, Gujrat.	322	...
94	Muhammad Iqbal Khan Hiraj Sial, Mr.	Multan III ...	Shamsabad Colony, near Eidgah, Multan.	...	...
95	Muhammad Ishaq Khan, Sardar ...	Quetta-*cum*-Chagai ...	C/o S. Muhammad Ishaq Khan & Co., Jinnah Road, Quetta.	2417	2112
U-96	Muhammad Islam, Mian ...	Rahimyarkhan II ...	Village Jetha Bhutta, Tehsil Khanpur, District Rahimyar Khan.	...	...
U-97	Muhammad Khan Jogezai Tumandar, Sardar Bahadur Nawab.	Quetta-*cum*-Zhob-Sibi-*cum*-Loralai.	Village Tarwal, Tehsil Qilla Saifullah, District Zhob.	...	...

Serial No.	Name	Constituency	Address	Telephone No. Residence	Telephone No. Office

MEMBERS—contd.

U-98	Muhammad Murad Shah, Haji, Syed.	Hyderabad III ...	45-Tarid Colony, Hyderabad ...	3434	...
99	Muhammad Musa Khan Bughio, Mr.	Larkana II ...	Bughio Bungalow, Larkana ...	...	...
100	Muhammad Nawaz, Chaudhri ...	Montgomery II ...	Income Tax Adviser, Mahalla Islamabad, Sahiwal.	543	224
101	Muhammad Qasim Mela, Chaudhri	Sargodha II ...	Mela, Tehsil Bhalwal, District Sargodha.	...	...
102	Muhammad Rafique, Babu ...	Loralai-*cum*-Sibi ...	Loralai Town ...	...	...
U-103	Muhammad Rehmat Hussain Gilani, Makhdumzada Syed.	Multan II	"Al-Rehmat" District Jail Road, Multan.	2944	...
104	Muhammad Safdar, Khawaja ...	Sialkot I ...	Gali Chaudhri Sultan, Mohallah Kashmirian, Sialkot City.	2478	2070

105	Muhammad Shah Nasir Khan Nawabzada.	Peshawar Agency ...	Dir, Dir State ...	...	...
106	Muhammad Umar Kureshi, Mr. ...	Hyderabad I ...	Phuleli Bazar, Hyderabd ...	3676	...
U-107	Muhammad Sarwar Khan, Chaudhri	Sialkot III ...	Village and P.O. Rupo Chak, Tehsil Narowal, District Sialkot.	...	...
U-108	Muhammad Shafi, Mian	Lahore IV ...	51/52, Old Rifle Range, Chauburji, Lahore.	3431	...
109	Muhammad Shamsud Din Gilani, Makhdum.	Bahawalpur- II ...	Uch Gilani, District Bahawalpur ...	...	...
U-110	Muhammad Zaman Chishti, Pir ...	Bahawalnagar II ...	V.& P.O. Ahmadpur Chishti, Tehsil Bahawalnagar.	...	...
111	Mumtaz Jamal, Begum ...	PW-154—Zone IV ...	120-Range Road, Rawalpindi	65011	66251
U-112	Mumtaz Safdar, Begum ...	PW-155—Zone V ...	52-The Mall, Peshawar	3697	
113	Munawar Khan, Mr. ...	Bannu I ...	Mohallah Munawar Khan Vakil, House No. 207/L outside Lakki Gate, Bannu City.		
U-114	Nasir-ud-Din Shah, Makhdum, Syed.	Lyallpur VII ...	V. & P. O. Nasir Nagar via Pir Mahal, Toba Tek Singh District		

Serial No.	Name	Constituency	Address	TELEPHONE No.	
				dence	Office

MEMBERS—contd.

Serial No.	Name	Constituency	Address	Residence	Office
115	Nazar Muhammad Kaluka, Mian	Bahawalnagar I ...	Mandi Sadiq Ganj, Tehsil Minchinabad, District Bahawalnagar.		
116	Nazeer Ahmad, Mian ...	Montgomery III ...	Village and Post Office Burj Jiwe Khan, Tehsil Okara, District Sahiwal.		
U-117	Nisar Muhammad Khan, Mr. ...	Peshawar V ...	Village and P. O. Gulabad, Tehsil Charsadda, District Peshawar.		
118	Noor Hassan, Sahibzada ...	Bahawalnagar IV ...	V. & P. O. Manghern, Railway Station Chishtian, District Bahawalnagar.		
U-119	Phool Muhammad Khan, Rana ...	Lahore VII ...	Village and Post Office Bhaipheru, Tehsil Chunian, District Lahore.		
120	Qadir Bakhsh, Malik ...	Muzaffargarh II ...	Advocate, Muzaffargarh	12	

121	Qurban Ali, Pir ...	Nawabshah II ...	Advocate, P. O. Nushehro Feroz, District Nawabshah.		
122	Rahim Bakhsh, Soomro, Mr. ...	Sukkur II ...	Shikarpur, District Sukkur.		
U-123	Rahim Dil Khan, Nawabzada ...	Bannu II ...	Advocate, Milad Park, Bannu City.		
124	Rahim Shah, Syed ...	Peshawar Agency IX ...	V. & P.O. Rahimabad, Swat State.		
U-125	Saadullah Khan Daur, Darpa Khel, Haji.	Dera Ismail Khan Agency I.	Post Office Miranshah, North Waziristan.	4	
126	Sadiq Hussain Qureshi, Nawabzada	Multan IV ...	White House, Multan City	3223	2461
127	Sadr-ud-Din Khan Durrani, Agha	Sukkur I ...	371-Shahani Street, Garden East, Karachi-5.	40636	
U-128	Saifoor Khan, Khan ...	Mardan IV ...	Village Saifoorabad, Taus Babini Road, Post Office Par Hoti, District Mardan.		
U-129	Saifullah Khan, Mian, B.Sc. (Engg.) (Calif U.S.A.).	Karachi IV ...	H. M. Habibullah Company, Jinnah Road, Quetta.		
130	Saifullah Khan Tarar, Chaudhri	Gujranwala II ...	Village and Post Office Kalu Tarar, Tehsil Hafizabad, District Gujranwala.		

Serial No.	Name	Constituency	Address	Telephone No. Residence	Telephone No. Office

MEMBERS—concld.

Serial No.	Name	Constituency	Address	Residence	Office
U-131	Sarmast Khan Afridi, Malik ...	Kohat III ...	C/o Shaheen Automobiles, outside Bajori Gate, Peshawar City.		
132	Shabbir Ahmed Khan, Sardar Rais	Rahimyar Khan V ...	181 Al.-Qamar Garden West, Karachi.		
133	Sheikh Umar, T.Q.A., Nawabzada, S. Q. A.	Kalat-*cum*-Mekran-*cum*-Kharan.	Amin House, North Nizamabad, Karachi.	74417	
134	Sher Ali Shah, B.A. (Bom.), Syed	Thatta II ...	Post Office Sujawal, District Thatta	11	11
135	Sikander Khan, Malik ...	Dadu II ...	Post Office Kotri, District Dadu	3621/2	...
136	Sultan Ahmad Cheema, Z.O.M.S. (Vienna), W.P.H.S. (Retd.), Dr.	Sialkot II ...	Cheema Hospital, Daska, District Sialkot.	77	...

U-137	Sultan Ahmad, Makhdoom ...	Rahimyar Khan III ...	P. O. Mianwali Qureshian, Tehsil & District Rahimyar Khan.	141 R.Y.K	...
138	Sunder Khan, Mir ...	Jacobabad I ...	Village Dari, District Jacobabad ...	...	...
139	Taj Muhammad Khan Bangash, Khanzada.	Kohat I ...	Main Bazar, Kohat City ...	97	...
140	Wahidullah Khan, Mr. ...	Lyallpur III ...	Chak No. 122/G.B., Tehsil Jaranwala, District Lyallpur.	...	...
141	Wali Muhammad Khan Talpur, Mir, B.A.	Hyderabad V ...	Village Khadehro, Post Office Tando Bago, District Hyderabad.	...	...
142	Yousaf Ali Khan Magsi, Mir ...	Kalat I ...	C/o Muhammad Saifal Khoso, Commission Agent, Shahdadkot.	...	...
143	Zain Noorani, Mr. ...	Karachi I ...	18-Mary Road, Karachi ...	50568	237858

APPENDIX 'A'

Standing Committees

1. Committee on Home Affairs ...	1. Malik Muhammad Aslam Khan (Chairman).
	2. Mr. Jafar Hussain Jafri.
	3. Makhdum Akhtar Ali Shah Qureshi.
	4. Rana Phool Muhammad Khan.
	5. Mr. Hamza.
	6. Mr. Jalal-ud-Din.
	7. Shabbir Ahmed Rais.
2. Committee on Planning and Development.	1. Khan Ajoon Khan Jadoon (Chairman).
	2. Brigadier Chaudhri Fateh Khan.
	3. Chaudhri Asghar Ali Randhawa.
	4. Sardar Karam Elahi Khan.
	5. Agha Sadr-ud-Din Durrani.
	6. Mian Khan Muhammad Kalyar.
	7. Mir Sunder Khan.
3. Committee on Information ...	1. Rais Khan Muhammad Khan Nizamani (Chairman).
	2. Malik Sikander Khan.
	3. Major Mohammad Aslam Jan.
	4. Mr. Arif Hussain.
	5. Mian Nazar Muhammad Kaluka.
	6. Mr. Nisar Muhammad Khan.

APPENDIX 'A'—*contd.*

	7. Makhdum Sultan Ahmed.
Committee on Finance ...	1. Diwan Syed Ghulam Abbas Bukhari (Chairman).
	2. Rana Chander Singh.
	3. Mian Abdul Aziz.
	4. Mr. Nazeer Ahmed.
	5. Khawaja Jamal Muhammad Koraija.
	6. Khan Muhammad Akbar Khan.
	7. Chaudhri Abdul Ghani.
5. Committee on Law and Parliamentary Affairs.	1. Khawaja Muhammad Safdar (Chairman).
	2. Mr. Mazhar Hussain.
	3. Chaudhri Anwar Aziz.
	4. Malik Miraj Khalid.
	5. Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb Khan Awan.
	6. Chaudhri Manzur Hussain.
	7. Chaudhri Muhammad Idrees.
6. Committee on Revenue ...	1. Sardar Muhammad Ayub Khan (Chairman).
	2. Pir Qurban Ali.
	3. Sardar Muhammad Ahmed Khan.
	4. Makhdumzada Syed Muhammad Rehmat Hussain Gilani.
	5. Pir Muhammad Zaman Chishti.
	6. Rais Atta Muhammad Khan Mari Baloch.
	7. Makhdum Syed Nasir-ud-Din Shah.

APPENDIX 'A'—*contd.*

7. Committee on Industries and Commerce.	1. Mir Wali Muhammad Khan (Chairman).
	2. Mr. Muhammad Umar Qureshi.
	3. Chaudhri Idd Muhammad.
	4. Chaudhri Muhammad Idrees.
	5. Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan.
	6. Khan Mir Afzal Khan.
	7. Malik Sarmast Khan Afridi.
8. Committee on Irrigation and Power.	1. Mr. Wahidullah Khan (Chairman).
	2. Khan Jamshed Khan Mohmand.
	3. Mr. Abdul Qayum Qureshi.
	4. Pir Ali Gohar Chishti.
	5. Mir Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur.
	6. Mian Muhammad Hayat Kalayar.
	7. Haji Imam Ali Unar.
9. Committee on Food and Agriculture.	1. Khan Abdul Sattar Khan Mohmand (Chairman).
	2. Mr. Muhammad Musa Khan Bughio.
	3. Rao Muhammad Afzal Khan.
	4. Mr. Amanullah Khan Shabani.
	5. Mir Khuda Bux.
	6. Haji Ghulab Khan Shinwari.
	7. Mir Badshah Khan Mahsud.

APPENDIX 'A'—*contd.*

10. Committee on Education and Health.	1. Mr. Bashir Ahmed Shah (Chairman). 2. Nawabzada Asghar Ali. 3. Major Malik Muhammad Ali. 4. Mr. Muhammad Aslam Khan Khattak. 5. Syed Abdul Khaliq. 6. Mr. Abdul Rehman Qureshi. 7. Dr. Sultan Ahmed Cheema.
11. Committee on Social Welfare ...	1. Begum Mumtaz Jamal (Chairman). 2. Mian Muhammad Akhtar. 3. Nawabzada Sadiq Hussain Qureshi. 4. Mr. Muhammad Akbar Khan Kanju. 5. Babu Muhammad Rafique. 6. Syed Inayat Ali Shah. 7. Mr. Jafar Ali Shah Ataliq.
12. Committee on Local Government.	1. Nawabzada Rahim Dil Khan (Chairman). 2. Begum Mumtaz Safdar. 3. Mr. Abdul Khaliq Allahwala. 4. Mr. Muhammad Anwar Ali Khan Baloch. 5. Mr. Muhammad Iqbal Khan Hiraj Sial. 6. Mian Muhammad Islam. 7. Malik Muhammad Akhtar.

APPENDIX 'A—*concld*

13. Committee on Communications and Works	1. Mir Yusaf Ali Khan Magsi (Chairman). 2. Malik Mir Hazar Khan. 3. Qazi Ghulam Shabbir. 4. Khanzada Taj Muhammad Khan Bangash. 5. Sardar Khan Muhammad Khan. 6. Nawabzada Sheikh Umar. 7. Mian Muhammad Shafi.
14. Committee on Railways ...	1. Nawabzada Ghulam Qasim Khan Khakwani (Chairman). 2. Malik Fateh Sher Langarial. 3. Makhdum Muhammad Shams-ud-Din Gilani. 4. Sardar Haji Atta Muhammad Lund. 5. Sardar Gul Zaman Khan. 6. Mr. Fateh Muhammad Khan. 7. Chaudhri Muhammad Qasim Mela.
15. Committee on Public Accounts ...	1. Mr. Zain Noorani (Chairman). 2. Chaudhri Muhammad Sarwar Khan. 3. Chaudhri Muhammad Nawaz. 4. Qazi Muhammad Azam. 5. Rai Mansab Ali Khan Kharal. 6. Rais Haji Darya Khan Jalbani. 7. Mr. Malang Khan.

APPENDIX 'B'

P.W.R. Lahore Local Advisory Committee, Lahore

1. Sahibzadi Mahmooda Begum.
2. Captain Akhtar Ayub Khan.
3. Chaudhri Muhammad Iqbal.
4. Khan Gul Hameed Khan.

P.W.R. Karachi Local Advisory Committee, Karachi

1. Rais Haji Darya Khan Jalbani.
2. Mr. Muhammad Murad Shah.

Communication and Works

As a result of bifurcation of the West Pakistan B & R Department with effect from 1-10-1967, the office of the Chief Engineer, Highways has been wound up on the same date. Under the Re-organized set up, a new office of the Director General, Highway Department with status of a Head of Attached Department has been created.

The activities and the achievements of the Highway Department in the province of West Pakistan in the different fields of Construction and Maintenance are briefly mentioned below :—

Planning and Designing :

The Government of West Pakistan is proposing to construct a super highway between Karachi and Peshawar with two links from Lahore—one from Lahore to Lyallpur and the other from Sheikhupura to Khushab *via* Sargodha. This highway when completed will connect Karachi with Peshawar *via* Hyderabad, Multan, Lahore and Rawalpindi. The two links will connect Lahore with Lyallpur and Khushab *via* Sargodha. In the first phase the metalled width will be 2 lanes 12′ each with 8′ to 10′ metalled shoulders thus making the total width of 40′ to 44′. For the purpose of Planning and Construction the scheme has been divided into following 7 sections :—

			Length	*Approx cost* Rs.
1.	Karachi-Hyderabad	—	89 miles	10.26 crores
2.	Hyderabad-Reti	—	245 ,,	25.24 ,,
3.	Reti-Multan	—	189 ,,	22.20 ,,
4.	Multan-Lahore	—	205 ,,	15.58 ,,
5.	Lahore-Sheikhupura-Lyallpur	—	83 ,,	8.77 ,,
6.	Sheikhupura-Sargodha-Khushab.	—	109 ,,	17.86 ,,
7.	Lahore-Rawalpindi-Peshawar	—	Not known as feasibility study is still to be conducted.	

During the financial year 1966-67, detailed design of the Highways mentioned at serial No. 4, 5 and 6 was taken in hand and foreign con-

sultants were appointed. The design of Multan-Lahore Highway will be ready by June, 1968 and for the remaining two Highways by April, 1968.

The bridge directorate also remained engaged in the preparation of detailed engineering design of two river bridges near Talibwala and Khushab which form a part of proposed Sheikhupura-Sargodha-Khushab highway which remained under design with foreign consultants.

During 1966-67 an agreement was also signed with a British firm for the model studies of proposed bridge over river Indus near D. I. Khan. The work remained in progress and final report is expected by June, 1968, when some Lending Agency would be approached for external finances on the preparation of detailed engineering design of the bridge.

The activities and achievements of the Highway Department in the province of West Pakistan, for Construction/Maintenance of roads/Highways in the year 1967, is detailed below :—

Road Construction :

Out of the "Ongoing and New Schemes" of the 3rd Five Year Plan 194.97 miles of roads were constructed during the year in all the Regions of Highway Department, as mentioned below :—

Northern Region, Peshawar.

Central Region, Lahore.

Eastern Region, Bahawalpur.

Southern Region, Hyderabad.

Western Region, Quetta.

Bridge Construction :

The following bridges are being constructed as I.D.A. aided schemes and their total cost is Rs. 4.60 crores :

1. Bridge over River Jhelum at Jhelum ... 168.36 lacs. Date of completion Feb. 1968.
2. Bridge over River Ravi at Lahore ... Estimated cost 171.00 lacs. Date of completion 31-3-1968.
3. Bridge over River Sutlej at Bahawalpur. ... 168.65 lacs. Date of completion July 1968.

4. The following Bridges are being constructed from indigenous resources:—

1. Bridge over River Ravi at Chichawatni. — Detailed Estimated cost 76.09.

The bridge is almost completed.

It will be opened to traffic in the last week of January or first week of February 1968.

Bridge over River Kabul at Jehangira.

Bridge over River Indus at Sujawal.

The bridge over River Indus at Sujawal as constructed by the Irrigation Department on behalf of Highway Department is expected to be completed—in the current plan period. The other bridge will be completed by 1967. The following small bridges are also under construction—

1. One Silkas Nullah near Pindi Gheb.
2. Naiwale bridge on Indus Highway.
3. Solam bridge on Chack Karor Road.

Milage constructed during 1965-66 & 1966-67 :

		1965-66		1966-67	
		1-7-1965 to 30-6-1966		1-7-1966 to 30-6-1967	
		Pacca	Katcha	Pacca	Kacha
Peshawar Region	—	—	—	22.80	—
Lahore Region	—	12.00	32.00	24.97	—
Bahawalpur Region	—	68.00	—	46.83	—
Hyderabad Region	—	47.00	199.00	100.37	—
Total	—	127.00	231.00	194.97	—

Building Department

Until quite recently the construction and maintenance of buildings and roads and the works associated with them were being handled by the Buildings and Roads Department. But it was being felt that efficiency increased specialization, operational improvement and better and more effective technical performance could be effected if there were two separate departments : one for the roads and highways and the other for the buildings alone. In consonance with the above, the former Buildings and Roads Department has been bifurcated with effect from October 1, 1967 under the Secretarial control of the Communications and Works Department. The Province of West Pakistan, under the gubernatorial bifurcation orders, has been divided into five regions namely, Eastern Region, Southern Region, Western Region, Northern Region and Central Region. Each Region is headed by a Chief Engineer or a Deputy Chief Engineer under control of Director General. This resume' shall throw some light on the performance of the Building Department in its premier year.

During the year under report, about Rs. 1080 lacs were spent in providing residential or non-residential buildings to meet the increasing demands of the various developing Departments including Rs. 330 lacs expended for the upkeep and maintenance of buildings of all Departments in West Pakistan under the West Pakistan Provincial Government. Depending upon the requirements of individual Departments or their specific needs, additions, alterations, renovations, improvements and special repairs were also carried out. The maintenance of building work also comprises electrical and mechanical works and ancillaries thereto. A brief description of the activities of the Building Department in each region is as follows:—

Northern Region, Peshawar:

This region headed by a Deputy Chief Engineer comprises Peshawar and D.I. Khan Divisions with headquarters at Peshawar. During 1967, Rs. 155.9 lacs were spent for the construction of buildings. This amount also includes Rs. 29 lacs utilized for the upkeep of buildings of all the Departments falling within its peripherial control.

Central Region, Lahore:

Central Region headed by a Chief Engineer comprises Lahore Division, Sargodha Division and Rawalpindi Division with headquarters at Lahore. This region is the nucleus of the Building Department. A sum of Rs. 414.5 lacs was expended on the construction of new buildings including Rs. 120 lacs spent for the maintenance.

Eastern Region:

This region under the control of a full fledged Chief Engineer comprises Multan and Bahawalpur Divisions with headquarter at Bahawalpur. In this region an expenditure of 176.5 lacs was incurred for the construction of new buildings including 43 lacs for the maintenance of existing buildings falling under its jurisdiction.

Southern Region:

Again headed by a Chief Engineer, this region comprises Karachi, Khairpur and Hyderabad Divisions with Hyderabad as the Regional Headquarter. In order to meet with the growing requirements of the various departments Rs. 182 lacs were spent on the construction of new buildings including 69 lacs expended on the upkeep of the existing ones.

Western Region:

This region comprises Quetta and Kalat Division with headquarters at Quetta and is controlled by a Deputy Chief Engineer. The total expenditure on the construction of new buildings was Rs. 144.7 lacs including 65 lacs for the upkeep of existing buildings.

In addition to the above, research is also being conducted on the various vital aspects of the building field by the Building Research Station, Lahore under the control of the Director General. The activities of the Research Station for the year under report are as under:—

Building Research Station:

This institution was set up in 1961 for exploitation of locally available construction materials and to evolve less expensive methods of construction so that it becomes easier for a common man to provide shelter for himself. During the period, new modular brick, zed-tile roof boxed slab roof, hollow-zed tile roof, post fabricated joinery work, use of polythene for damp proofing and many other new methods and materials have been put forward by this institution. It is very encouraging that engineers and builders have started making use of these new ideas in one way or the other.

As there is always a room for improvement, this office has always welcomed comments on all new specifications and the work is still being continued on these issues in the light of experience gained by the actual adoption of these specifications in the smaller as well as bigger projects.

The Directorate of Building Research made further improvements towards the investigations of various problems facing building engineers and architects during the year 1966-67 and extensive work has been done on the following aspects of building construction :—

(*i*) Adoptation of Zed-tile roof for the 1st floor.

(*ii*) A new type of cavity wall called "Boxed Wall", in which no steel ties are required and which is very economical as compared with the common and cavity walls in vogue, has been evolved which is likely to reduce the building costs substantially in addition to increase the thermal comforts.

(*iii*) Another new pattern "Folded Wall" has also been evolved which reduces the cost of the walls by more than 20% in addition to numerous other benefits.

(*iv*) "Precast cum cast-in-situ roofs" evolved by this Station considerably reduce expenditure on shuttering of the R. C. C. roofs as it does not require any vertical supports and the precast battens serve as horizontal supports.

(*v*) A "Dome Type Air Raid Shelter" has been suggested and constructed in the premises of the Station which is not only much cheaper but can also be utilized during peace time and has therefore drawn attention of the Civil Defence personnels.

In addition, extensive research work on a number of other problems like design of concrete mixes, behaviour of different mortars regarding weathering and their strength, flat arch, damp proofing (electrosmatic study), sulphates in soils, lime and cement stabilized clay bricks, thermal comforts and numerous sullied problems have been carried out during the year under review and reports on these topics are under compilation. Spectacular results have been achieved on these experiments. It may be worth while to mention here that these problems not only involve spplied

research but also required basic research work. Following research papers are under publication :

(*i*) Low Income Housing in West Pakistan — a technological and administrative challenge. By Ashfaq Hasan.

(*ii*) Thermal Comfort of a Man – a statistical approach to an unbiased equation. By Ashfaq Hasan.

(*iii*) Boxed Walls for Tropical Buildings. By Ashfaq Hasan.

Any opportunity to popularise the new methods was fully availed. The proposed new specifications and ideas were exhibited to public by demonstrating "کم خرچ آرام دہ تعمیر کا نمونہ" in the Better Homes Exhibition held in Lahore during March 1967. The room drew the attention of large crowds and it afforded a helping hand in introducing the new specifications to the people at large. Television programmes and press interviews were also arranged.

The activities of this Research Station are not confined to research only. It has also been rendering useful advice to all the Government and semi-Government departments, private concerns and even to the common man in helping towards reducing the cost of buildings and housing projects. In this connection this organization is either affiliated or associated as a member with the following institutions and member committees, and has always been in the fore-front in their activities :—

1. Pakistan Standards Institute (P. S. I.)
2. The International Council for Building Research Studies and Documentation, Rotterdam, Holland.
3. Timber Control Board of Pakistan.
4. Council for Works and Housing Research, Government of Pakistan.
5. Tech. Sub-Committee to make recommendation on technical aspects of achieving economy in the construction of houses and use of land.
6. Research Committee of Council for Works and Housing Research.
7. Finance Committee for Council for Works and Housing Research.
8. Committee to study all possibilities of making economies in the construction and in the use of land.

9. Standardization Committee for Health, Educational, Police, Fisheries, Forest, Irrigation and Agricultural buildings.

The Building Research Station has trained a number of Officers/ Officials belonging to different Government departments in the various fields of Building Construction. It has also lent a helping hand towards investigation of causes of failures of a number of Government buildings and has rendered useful advice to avoid their recurrence and suggested remedies for rectification.

The Building Research Station has been substantially contributing towards the quality control and economic construction of all building projects carried out by the West Pakistan Government throughout the province by performing laboratory and field tests and rendering expert advice whenever felt necessary. A revenue to the tune of Rs. 40,000/- was also credited to the public exchequer by way of testing charges collected during the year under review.

Agriculture

Development through Mechanization :

Mechanized agriculture, in various forms, has the advantages of time saving, economical and better operations, and of facilitating the explanation of resources for agriculture production which otherwise are not so easy to harness. Whether it is a per unit production or the per capita income, the use of machinery in agriculture, has been extensively made in the developed countries. Shortage of labour, no doubt, is one consideration for these countries, but generally the advantages of mechanized agriculture are seen in the size of production possible to be obtained with the use of machinery.

The mechanized agriculture in West Pakistan, has passed the following stages of development :—

1) A gradual introduction of tractors.

2) Use of heavy earth moving machinery.

3) Exploitation of sub-soil water for irrigation.

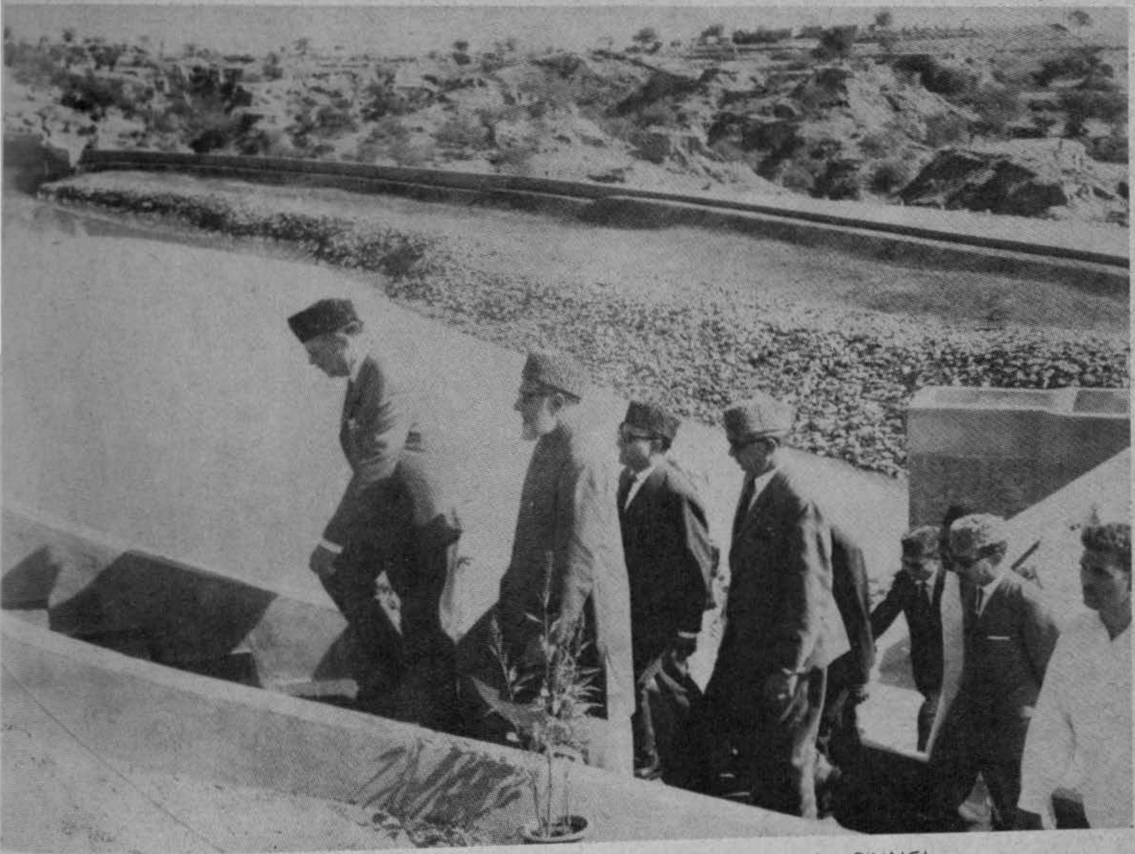
4) Introduction of improved agricultural implements.

Cultivation by Tractors :

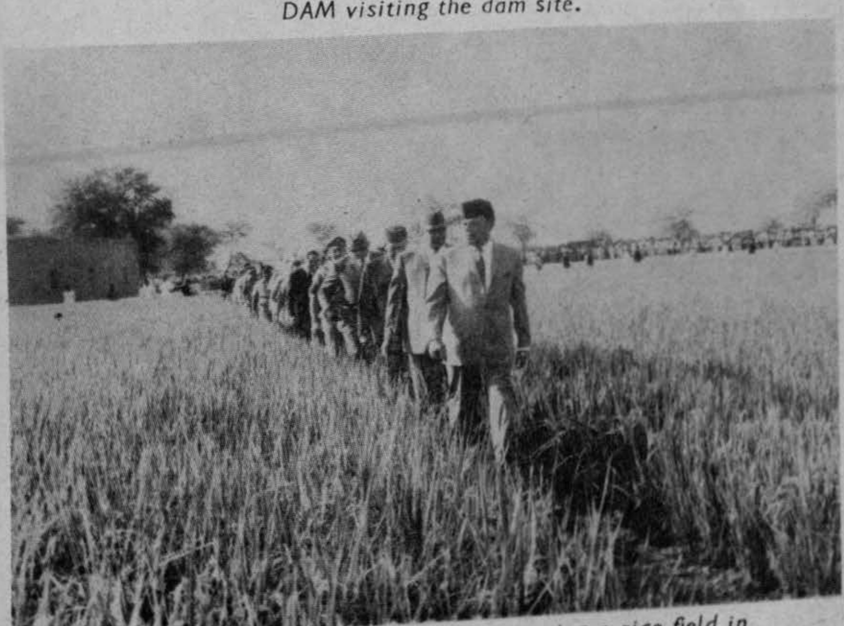
The number of tractors in use in West Pakistan at different times had been as under :—

		Numbers
1947	...	500
1950-55	...	5000
1960-65	...	12000
1965-66	...	14000
1967	...	18000

The above figures indicate that far more tractors have been introduced during the last few years than ever before, which shows that greater efforts have been put to mechanized agriculture.



President Muhammad Ayub Khan after inaugurating the DUNGI DAM visiting the dam site.



President Muhammad Ayub Khan inspecting a rice field in Sheikhupura district.



Practical training of student farmer in Gudu Barrage.



A view of a nursery in Ghulam Muhammad Barrage.

Land Levelling by means of earth moving machinery :

There are large areas of cultivable waste land, the cultivation of which is only possible with heavy earth moving machinery. The farmers holding small areas cannot afford to purchase the costly machinery for this purpose. The Government have, therefore, provided bulldozers which are given to farmers on hire at subsidized rates.

The machinery made available and the area reclaimed is reproduced as under :—

		Bulldozers (Number)	*Area reclaimed (Acres)*
1960-61	...	213	59303
1961-62	...	235	62610
1962-63	...	237	64806
1963-64	...	253	72096
1964-65	...	290	72283
1965-66	...	290	80172
1966-67	...	1110	333000

The area reclaimed/levelled during Second Five Year plan has been 3.32 lac acres. The addition of new bulldozers procured under Supplier's Credit from USSR and Italy, contributed towards an acceleration in the pace of area reclaimed. It may be mentioned that during the First Two Years of the Third Plan, the area reclaimed/levelled has been 4.13 lac acres which alone exceeds the performance in the same sector during the preceding Plan period. The area developed during First Five Year Plan was 23,567 acres.

Drilling of Tubewells :

Agriculture Department is providing tubewell boring facilities at subsidized rates. From 1964-65 onward, the Government have further allowed subsidy in the form of material upto Rs. 1,500/- and Rs. 2,500/- in case of semi-perennial irrigated and non-irrigated lands respectively The progress of installation of tubewells by Agriculture Department during different years is given below :—

		Tubewells installed
1960-61	...	951
1961-62	...	1190

		Tubewells installed
1962-63	...	1267
1963-64	...	1749
1964-65	...	1628
1965-66	...	1950
1966-67	...	2500

A tubewell usually commands about 125 acres of cultivated area. On this basis, the area developed each year through irrigational supplies is summarized as under :—

		Area commanded
1960-61	...	118950
1961-62	...	148750
1962-63	...	158375
1963-64	...	218625
1964-65	...	203500
1965-66	...	243750
1966-67	...	312500

Establishment of Workshops :

At the time of independence there were two old workshops, one at Lyallpur and the other at Hyderabad (Tandojam). Gradually the necessity of providing more facilities for mechanization was felt. Ultimately, during 1958 a scheme was sanctioned under which five additional workshops were established. These are at D.I.Khan, Peshawar, Khanpur, Khairpur and Quetta. Later under another scheme six subshops were added. These are at Khuzdar, Dadu, Multan, Kala Shah Kuku (Sheikhupura), Rawalpindi and Bannu. Another scheme has been sanctioned under which 11 Divisional workshops and 28 District Workshops will be established during Third Plan Period. These workshops will also undertake the repair of farmer's tractors. At each Divisional Workshop a Tractor Operator Training Centre will be set up.

Development of Implements :

According to the presidential directive, research work was undertaken in the Agricultural Workshop, Lyallpur for the development of new

implements. Two spectacular devices have been developed. These are Power Wheat Thresher and Maize Sheller. These two devices have revolutionized the threshing of wheat and maize. Wheat thresher has a capacity of about 18-20 maunds of clean grain per hour while the maize sheller is capable of threshing 80 maunds of clean grain per hour.

Introduction of High Yielding Varieties:

The area that can be brought under food-grains in the province is limited but the population is increasing steadily at the rate of 2.6% every year. To feed this additional population adequately the only alternative is to increase the yield of food-grains per acre of land area. Towards this end new high yielding and fertilized responsive varieties of certain food-grains have been involved recently.

In case of wheat which is our main food crop, high yielding Dwarf varieties were originally imported from Mexico four years ago and were inter-bread with local high quality varieties. Out of this breeding programme the varieties Mexi-Pak and Indus have come out as suitable for this country. These varieties with the use of fertilizers are capable of producing up to 60 md. per acre as compared to about 30 md. which was possible with the local varieties. The seed of these two varieties has been multiplied locally during the last two years with the result that for the sowing of 1967-68 Rabi Crop there was 62,50,000 md. of these seeds produced locally. But in order to solve the food-grain problem in the minimum time 11,27,000 md. seed of these two varieties were imported from Mexico. It is estimated that in the current Wheat Crop (67-68) 35,00,000 acres of the area under irrigated conditions has been sown with these two high yielding varieties. Adequate quantities of fertilizers have also been arranged for use in the fields where these new varieties have been sown.

Similarly in case of Rice which is our Second important food crop, high yielding varieties evolved by the International Rice Research Institute in the Phillipines were imported two years ago. Out of these, the variety IRRI-8 has been found suitable for climatic conditions obtaining in West Pakistan. It was observed that this variety with suitable fertilizer is capable of producing on an average 70-80 md. of un-cleaned rice per acre. On the basis of these results 90 tons of seeds were obtained from the Phillipines for the year 1967 Kharif Crop. This seed has been multiplied and it is hoped that with the seed availabe it will be possible to plant 15,00,000 acres under this variety during 1968.

The additional production expected from these measures is estimated below :—

(*a*) From Mexican crosses of Wheat 35,00,000 acres or at an average of ½ ton per acre ...	17½ lakh tons
(*b*) From IRRI-8 Rice, 16,00,000 acres at an average of one ton per acre, of un-cleaned rice or 2/3 tons of cleaned rice ...	10 lakh tons
Total :—	**27½ lakh tons.**

Industries

The pace of industrial development in West Pakistan maintained its upward tempo during the year 1967-68. Apart from modernizing and balancing a number of existing industrial units, one hundred and twenty large and medium scale new industrial units were sanctioned during the year under report. Their industry-wise breakup showing also the investment involved including Foreign exchange component is given hereunder: —

Name of industry	No. of units sanctioned	Investment External Rs. (lacs)	Investment Total Rs. (lacs)	Sanctioning Agency
1. Poultry Farming	1	1.50	3.00	Cipco
2. Dairy Farming	2	50.42	109.64	PICIC-2
3. Wheat and Grain Milling.	13	105.46	429.88	PICIC-6 Cipco-5 IDBP-2
4. Fruit Preservation	3	5.25	18.30	CIPCO-2 PICIC-1
5. Sugar	2	37.00	93.00	PICIC-2
6. Edible Oils and Vegetable Ghee.	17	321.28	613.44	PICIC-12 CIPCO-3 IDBP-2
7. Tea Packaging	3	27.65	34.36	IDBP-1 CIPCOC-2
8. Cigarettes	1	6.10	8.90	CIPCOC-
9. Textile Cotton	12	826.66	1,494.96	CIPCOC-5 Picic-7
10. Textile Woollen	2	27.66	30.96	CIPCOC-1 PICIC-1
11. Specialised Textile	8	48.33	99.25	CIPCOC-8
12. Jute Manufacturing	1	80.00	202.00	CIPCOC-

Name of industry	No. of units sanctioned	Investment		Sanctioning Agency
		External Rs. (lacs)	Total Rs. (lacs)	
13. Ready made garments.	1	1.46	2.06	CIPCOC
14. Footwear	1	9.00	29.70	PICIC
15. Packaging Board	2	38.60	79.60	PICIC-1 CIPCOC-1
16. Paper Converting and Packaging.	2	52.04	101.76	IDBP-1 PICIC-1
17. Printing and Publishing.	5	15.52	34.93	IDBP-5
18. Sulphuric Acid	2	17.30	37.45	IDBP-1 PICIC-1
19. Pharmaceutical	6	58.25	136.63	PICIC-2 CIPCOC-4
20. Maize Starch	1	2.24	4.50	IDBP-
21. Synthetic Resins	2	11.49	20.98	IDBP-1 CIPCOC-1
22. Glass Products	1	1.21	4.06	IDBP
23. Dry Cell and Dry Batteries.	1	18.86	33.73	CIPCOC
24. Optical goods	1	3.75	4.65	CIPCOC
25. Electrical equipments.	2	6.86	46.99	PICIC
26. Cast Iron and Foundry.	1	67.00	232.40	PICIC
27. Mechanically Propelled Vehicles.	1	30.00	65.00	PICIC
28. Plastic Products	2	66.34	126.28	CIPCOC
29. Leather Tanning	1	6.60	6.60	PICIC
30. Live Stock Food	1	0.09	1.04	CIPCOC.
31. Building Industry	3	4.01	4.10	CIPCOC-2 IDBP-1

Name of industry	No. of units sanctioned	Investment		Sanctioning Agency
		External Rs. (lacs)	Total Rs. (lacs)	
32. Automobile Workshops.	1	0.65	1.37	IDBP
33. Cold Storage	1	...	5.12	IDBP
34. Cinema Houses	3	...	32.40	IDBP
35. Processing of minerals.	1	0.44	1.90	IDBP
36. Rubber Products	1	2.50	5.00	CIPCOC
37. Leather Goods	1	0.13	0.13	CIPCOC
38. Basic Dyes	1	14.80	26.91	CIPCOC
39. Chemical Industries NEC.	3	21.75	31.00	CIPCOC
40. Industries based on Slaughter Houses Waste.	1	0.20	2.00	CIPCOC
41. Sugar Confectionery.	1	2.65	6.96	IDBP
42. Metal Containers	1	4.00	5.68	IDBP
43. Dry Cleaning	2	3.00	5.40	IDBP
	120	2003.20	4073.24	

It will be seen from the foregoing that 120 new units covering a wide range of industries involving a total investment of Rs. 4073.24 lacs including a foreign exchange components of Rs. 2003.00 lacs were sanctioned during the year under report. These included 13 Floor Mills, 17 Edible Oil and Vegetable Ghee Mills, 12 Sugar Mills, 12 Cotton Textile and two Woollen Textile Mills.

Industrial Investment Schedule

In spite of the difficult foreign exchange position, the implementation of Industrial Investment Schedule during the year under report has been very satisfactory. Targets laid down in the schedule for a number of important large and medium scale industries in the private sector as

enumerated below were attained in full. In most cases these even exceeded the provisions made in the Schedule :—

1. Dairy Farming.
2. Wheat and Grain Milling.
3. Bakery and Biscuits.
4. Edible Oil.
5. Vegetable Ghee.
6. Cotton Textile.
7. Woollen and Worsted Textile.
8. Synthetic Textile.
9. Plywood.
10. Cork Manufacturing.
11. Paper Converting and Packaging.
12. Packaging Board.
13. Building Board.
14. Caustic Soda.
15. Cellulose Fibers.
16. Petroleum and other mineral oils.
17. Cast Iron Foundries.
18. Steel Re-rolling.
19. Ball and Roller Bearings.
20. Dry Cells and Batteries.
21. Accumulators.
22. Transformers.
23. Radio and Components.
24. Electric Wire and Cables.
25. Plastic Products.

More than 50 per cent monetary provisions made in the Schedule have been utilised in the case of following industries:—

1. Fruit Preservation.
2. Preservation of Fish.
3. Sugar Confectionery.

4. Printing and Publishing.
5. Insecticides and Pesticides etc.
6. Petro Chemicals.
7. Aluminium Products including Aluminium foils.
8. Metal Containers.
9. Tractors and components.
10. Live Stock Food.
11. Cinema House.
12. Film Studios.

It is expected that targets laid down in the Industrial Investment Schedule in respect of these and certain other industries are likely to be achieved before the end of the current Plan Period. However investment in case of the following important industries has so far been rather behind the Schedule :—

1. Sugar Industry.
2. Cotton Textile Weaving.
3. Jute Manufacturing.
4. Hosiery Goods.
5. Fertilizers.
6. Sports and athletic goods.
7. Cold Storage.
8. Steel Production.

In view of the current foreign position, the Industrial Investment Schedule was reviewed during the middle of 1967 and priority list of industries exclusively based on indigeneous raw materials was drawn and is under implementation. The over-all revision of the Industrial Investment Schedule is also in hand.

III. Regularization:

In accordance with the Government policy, a number of Industrial units already working in West Pakistan and engaged in various Industries for the development of which provision has been made in the Development Schedule, were regularized and admitted to Industrial licensing.

IV. Industrial Production:

Except in the case of fine and medium qualities of cotton Textile and Matches, there was increase in the production of most of the other industries in West Pakistan during the year 1966-67 compared to the previous year *i.e.* 1965-66. Comparative production figures of some of the important industries producing consumer goods is given below:—

Item	Production during	
	1965-66	1966-67
1	2	3
Caustic Soda	7963 Tons	14184 Tons
Cement	1607000 Tons	200500 Tons
Paints & Varnishes	76435 Cwts	87106 Cwts
Cigarettes	16874 Millions	18912 Millions
Matches	1415000 Gross Boxes	870000 Gross Boxes
Cycle Tyres	1832000 Nos.	2760000 Nos.
Cycle Tubes	2724000 Nos.	4090000 Nos.
Silk & Rayon Cloth	35184000 Sq. Yards	45810000 Sq. Yards
Paper & Board:		
(*i*) Straw Board	4811 Tons	4955 Tons
(*ii*) Paper Board	14445 Tons	16629 Tons
(*iii*) Chip Board	4492 Tons	4558 Tons
Cotton Textile:		
(*i*) Fine	48524000 Yards	46266000 Yards
(*ii*) Medium	338354000 Yards	302506000 Yards
(*iii*) Coarse	264480000 Yards	334867000 Yards
(*iv*) Cotton Yarn	427681000 Lbs.	456339000 Lbs.

During the closing months of the year 1966-67, the impact of the current import policies began to manifest itself and consequent upon the restricted imports of raw materials, the production of industries based primarily on imported raw materials began to decline. This also contri-

buted to the progressive increase in the process of some of the consumer goods, more particularly Bicycles, Electric Bulbs, Soap, Tyres and Tubes etc.

V. **Industrial Survey:**

The work of surveying industrial units in West Pakistan was started in July, 1962. So far 111 industries covering 2836 industrial undertakings have been surveyed and their assessment for imported raw materials and spares have been determined on turnover/capacity basis. During the year under report the following industries were surveyed and assessment reports in respect thereof were prepared :—

1.	Auto Parts	...	20 Units.
2.	Electric Appliances/Access.	...	29 ,,
3.	Tooth Paste	...	6 ,,
4.	Collapsable Tubes	...	4 ,,
5.	Welding Electrodes	...	4 ,,
6.	Hosiery (remaining)	...	40 ,,
7.	Text. Dyeing & Printing	...	114 ,,
8.	Printing Presses	...	100 ,,
9.	Optical Frames	...	16 ,,
10.	Radio Assembly	...	9 ,,
11.	Clocks and Watches	...	6 ,,
12.	Razor Blades	...	5 ,,
13.	Guar & Gum	...	4 ,,

In addition representatives of Industries Directorate served as members of Experts Group appointed by Government of Pakistan for the review/ of criteria for the assessment of raw material requirements for various industries.

As a result of surveys so far conducted, 555 industrial undertakings which were either found not operating or whose performance was not found satisfactory, were removed from industrial licensing thereby affecting a saving of more than Rs. 300 lacs.

VI. **Industrial Estates:**

Government of West Pakistan approved the development of six industrial Estates for large and medium scale industries at Peshawar, Multan, Jhelum, Sukkur, Rahim Yar Khan and Sargodha. According

to original schedule all these Estates were to be completed by the 30th June, 1966. Unfortunately due mainly to inadequacy of funds and also due to repercussion caused by the Indo-Pakistan war in 1965, the development of these Estates could not keep pace with the scheduled programme and none of the Estates could be completed by the target date. The Government of West Pakistan extended the date of completion of the said six Industrial Estates upto the end of current Five Year Plan, *i.e.* 30th June, 1970.

While Government was anxious to develop all the six Estates originally approved, the inadequacy of funds available for this purpose necessitated the postponement of some of the Estates of which the development was still in initial stages. Accordingly in a meeting held on 24th August, 1967, it was decided to postpone the development of three out of these six Industrial Estates namely Industrial Estate at Rahim Yar Khan, Sargodha and Jhelum. Consequently while satisfactory progress was made towards the development of other three Industrial Estates, no work worth the name could be undertaken in respect of the other three Estates. Detail of the work done so far towards development of each Estate is as under :

(1) Industrial Estate at Peshawar:

The Estate is being established at Peshawar-Jamrud Road and involves at a total capital outlay of Rs. 62.02 lacs. It will cover an area of 868 acres. Roughly one fourth of this area will be used for the construction of roads, community buildings, office and residential accommodation for the Estate Manager, etc. Plots of various sizes as detailed below will be developed on the remaining area of land :—

20 Plots	2½	Acres	each.
19 Plots	5	,,	,,
15 ,,	7½	,,	,,
13 ,,	10	,,	,,

The development of this Estate was undertaken in January, 1965. Preliminary survey of the land earmarked for this purpose has already been completed. Sub-soil investigation has also been completed. The development of the Estate will be completed in three phases. The first phase synchronised with the commencement of the current Five Year Plan. By the end of 1966-67 the construction of buildings including the Estate's offices, residential accommodation for the officers and the staff

was completed. The construction of roads was also undertaken and nearly one-third thereof has been completed. Progress on the provision of sewerage and water supply is under way. It is expected that this work will be completed in one-third of the Estate during 1967. The development of plots in a part of the Estate has also been taken in hand and a few plots have already been developed. Expenditure incurred on the development of this Estate during the current Plan Period as well as total expenditure since the commencement of its development has been as under :—

	Rs.
Expenditure during the current Plan Period	5,72,458.00
Upto date total expenditure	35,93,822.10

(2) Industrial Estate at Multan:

This Estate will cover a total area of 1401 acres involving a total capital outlay of Rs. 84.00 lacs. Work on this scheme was started in January, 1965. The acquisition of land was completed and consultants were appointed before commencement of the current Plan Period. Physical survey and sub-soil investigation were completed during the first year of the current Plan. Construction of buildings and roads has also been started. Electrification work is in hand. 111 plots of various sizes as shown below will be developed :—

47	Plots of	2½	Acres each.
27	,, ,,	5	,, ,,
22	,, ,,	7½	,, ,,
15	,, ,,	10	,, ,,

The expenditure on the development of this Estate during the Second Plan Period was Rs. 18,63,489/-. During the current Plan Period the expenditure incurred upto the end of 1966-67 has been Rs. 6,04,920/-.

(3) Industrial Estate at Sukkur:

The Estate will cover an area of 872 acres and will involve an investment of Rs. 73.40 lacs. Land for the estate was acquired during the Second Plan Period. Its development has been entrusted to Sind Industrial Trading Estate, Karachi. They have completed physical survey as well as sub-soil investigations. Progress during the first phase of development has been as under :—

(1) **Construction of bridges and culverts.**

Completed cent-per-cent.

(2) **Construction of buildings.**

Completed cent-per-cent.

(3) **Construction of roads.**

Completed 90%.

(4) **Construction of embankment.**

Completed 100%.

(5) **Development of Plots.**

A number of 5 acres plots were developed and allotted to industrialists. The development of other plots is in hand.

Expenditure incurred on the development of this Estate during the Second Plan Period had been Rs. 16,96,920/-. During 1965-66 and the second year of the current Plan *i.e.* 1966-67 it was Rs. 5,41,139/- and Rs. 1,39,188/- respectively.

The Government have also approved developement of two new Estates—one at Sheikhupura and the other at Korangi, Karachi for the Petro-Chemical Complex. Land acquisition proceedings have been initiated in the case of the Estate at Sheikhupura and notices under Section 4 have already been issued.

VII. Annual Development Programme:

Annual Development Programme of this Directorate for the year 1967-68 envisaged a total expenditure of Rs. 164.87 lacs. Full details of the schemes included in the Annual Development Programme for the year 1967-68 is given hereunder :—

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Estimated cost and period of completion	Provision for 1967-68		
			Capital	Revenue	Total figures in lacs Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		New Schemes.			
1.	Re-organization and Expansion of Government Weaving and Finishing Centre, Shahdara.	30.00 (1968-69)	21.50	...	21.50

S. No.	Name of scheme	Estimated cost and period of completion	Provision for 1967-68		
			Capital	Revenue	Total figures in lacs Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Industrial Estate for Petro-Chemical Complex at Karachi.	2,50.00 (1973-74)	30.00	...	30.00
3.	Industrial Estate for Sheikhupura.	1,00.00 (1973-74)	7.50	...	7.50
4.	Demolishing of back Annexe and construction of three storeyed building on its site (H. Office)	5.38 (1967-68)	5.38	...	5.38
5.	Demolishing of the barracks and reconstruction of three storeyed building on the site (Headquarters)	3.89 (1967.68)	3.89	...	3.89
6.	Construction of six additional rooms for the office of Deputy Director of Industries, Peshawar Region, Peshawar.	0.54 (1967-68)	...	0.54	0.54
7.	Construction of three storeyed building at the site of open plot in front of Canteen (Headquarters).	3.00 (1967-68)	3.00	...	3.00
8.	Construction of show room with Gallery, Sale Shop Supdt: Office with latrine and chokidar room at the premises of Dy: Director of Industries, Peshawar Region, Peshawar.	0.51 (1967-68)	...	0.51	0.51

S. No.	Name of scheme	Estimated cost and period of completion	Provision for 1967-68		
			Capital	Revenue	Total figures in lacs Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Three rooms for lecture and library in the Government Weaving & Finishing Centre, Shahdara.	0.30 (1967-68)	...	0.30	0.30
10.	One additional room in the existing Primary School of the Weaving Factory	0.12 (1967-68)	...	0.12	0.12
11.	Four Screen Printing Table in Dyeing Section with heating arrangements	0.12 (1967-68)	...	0.12	0.12
12.	Minor works (Non-residential)	0.62	...	0.62	0.62
			71.27	2.12	73.48

Continued Schemes.

S. No.	Name of scheme	Estimated cost and period of completion	Capital	Revenue	Total figures in lacs Rs.
1.	West Pakistan Quality Control Organization	10.26 (Completion by 1969-70)	0.40	1.40	1.80
2.	Re-organization of Govt: Industrial Research Laboratories & Workshop attached to it.	24.24 (1969-70)	6.00	2.00	8.00
3.	Industrial Estate, Sukkur	73.40 (1970)	10.00	...	10.00
4.	Industrial Estate, Peshawar	62.20 (1970)	18.00	...	18.00
5.	Industrial Estate, Multan	84.00 (1970)	15.00	...	15.00
6.	Industrial Estate, Jhelum	91.00 (1970)	20.00	...	20.00

S. No.	Name of Scheme.	Estimated cost and period of completion	Provision for 1967-68		
			Capital	Revenue	Total figures in lacs Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Industrial Estate, Rahim Yar Khan	62.20 (1970)	5.00	...	5.00
8.	Industrial Estate, Sargodha	62.00	5.00	...	5.00
9.	Grant of Scholarships for Industrial Education	...	...	0.27	0.27
10.	Providing of External and Internal sewerage and sanitary system	0.72	...	0.32	0.32
11.	Government Wool Spinning and Weaving Dev.-cum-Training Centre, Jhang	10.00 (1967-68)	...	8.00	8.00
12.	Construction of "D" type residential quarters in Government Weaving & Finishing Centre, Shahdara	0.20	...	...	...
13.	Construction of four menial quarters in Government Weaving & Finishing Centre, Shahdara	0.20	...	....	...
14.	Minor Works (non-residential)	...	...	...	...
			79.40	11.99	91.39
		Grant Total :	150.67	14.11	164.87

VIII. Procurement of Stores

The Supply Wing of this Directorate continued to discharge its functions for the procurement of stores for various Government departments and quasi public bodies. During the year under report, purchases of indigenous and imported stores worth Rs. 20 lacs were effected under I.D.A. Credit.

Besides, purchases of stores of the value of Rs. 80 lacs were effected under Barter Agreements. Purchases worth Rs. 82 lacs were also made under U.S. Aid Loan. The total purchases were as under :—

Indigenous material	Rs. 600 lacs.
Imported material	Rs. 83 lacs.
Total :—	Rs. 683 lacs.

IX. Exports:

The exports of manufactured goods from West Pakistan maintained upward trend despite difficulties in the procurement of imported raw materials and severe competition from other exporting countries. Details of export of major items during 1966-67 as well as during the first two months of 1967-68 are given below:—

		Rs.
1.	Fish fresh and preserved	... 5,09,32,282/-
2.	Fish in airtight containers	... 65,95,462/-
3.	Vegetable fresh frozen or preserved	... 7,21,151/-
4.	Soaps, cleaning and polishing preparations	... 81,40,752/-
5.	Articles of rubber n.s.	... 13,03,830/
6.	Textile Yarn and Thread	... 11,54,77,220/-
7.	Cotton Fabrics, woven	... 15,80,63,289/-
8.	Textile fabrics, woven	... 3,48,08,637/-
9.	Special Textile fabrics and products	... 11,73,972/-
10.	Articles of textile materials n.s.	... 1,60,05,644/-
11.	Floor coverings, tapestries	... 3,20,86,058/-
12.	Lime, cement and fabricated building	... 61,74,756/-
13.	Cutlery	... 29,91,322/-
14.	Machines for special industries	... 1,33,44,430/-
15.	Electric power machinery and switchgear	... 41,92,259/-
16.	Domestic electrical equipment	... 32,43,83?/-
17.	Clothing (except fur clothing)	... 1,25,85,756/-
18.	Foot-wear	... 1,57,81,191/-
19.	Scientifie measuring and controlling instruments	... 10,74,480/-
20.	Toys, games and sporting goods	... 2,00,98,842/-

Exports of major industries during the first two months of 1967-68 in July and August 1967 has been as under :—

		Rs.
1. Leather	...	6,02,23,000/-
2. Textile Yarn and Thread	...	2,58,92,000/-
3. Cotton Fabrics	...	2,22,33,000/-
4. Cement	...	50,12,000/-
5. Cutlery	...	5,28,000/-
6. Scientific and Measuring industries	...	35,45,000/-
7. Sports Goods	...	30,85,000/-

X. Other facilities:

The Industries Directorate continued to provide facilities to entrepreneures for the establishment of new industries. These included acquisition of land, procurement of power, rebate on custom duty on import of machinery and Plant for new units, grant of credit and authorization for employment of foreign experts. Director of Industries and Commerce, also continued to work as Controller General of Prices in West Pakistan under Essential Commodities Order 1965 of the Central Government.

X. Specialised Institution:

A number of specialised institutions are being run by this Directorate which include:—

1. Weaving and Finishing Centre at Shahdara
2. Woollen Industries Centre at Jhang and
3. Carpet Centre at Shahdara.

These institutions, apart from providing finishing and processing facilities to the small industrial units, also imparted training in textile weaving, dyeing and finishing.

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